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DEPOSITED AT THE  
HARVARD FOREST  
1941





# Hardwood

Vol. VI

No. 1

July 25, 1894.

## CONTENTS



A WHOLESALER ON AUCTIONS, . . . . .	5
MEDITATIONS OF A YARD FOREMAN. . . . .	
<i>O. C. Molbeck</i>	6
NATIONAL INSPECTION RULES FOR HARDWOOD LUMBER. . . . .	8
THE MAGNOLIA FAMILY, II. . . . .	10
<i>O. S. Whitmore</i>	
“A BLOW AT BUSINESS.” . . . . .	11
<i>Charles Heaton</i>	
EDITORIAL NOTES, . . . . .	12
ADJUSTING POPLAR INSPECTION, . . . . .	13
THE EXPORTERS’ OPPORTUNITY. . . . .	14
THE RIGHT TO WORK, . . . . .	15
NATIONAL INSPECTION STILL LIVES, . . . . .	15
FALSE FIR BARK FOR TANNING, . . . . .	16
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN TIMBER EXPORTERS, . . . . .	16
PERSONAL, . . . . .	17
CURRENT NOTES, . . . . .	17
THE HARDWOOD MARKETS—In General, . . . . .	18
Chicago, . . . . .	19
New York City, . . . . .	20
Philadelphia, . . . . .	21
Buffalo, . . . . .	22
St. Louis, . . . . .	23
Poplar, . . . . .	23

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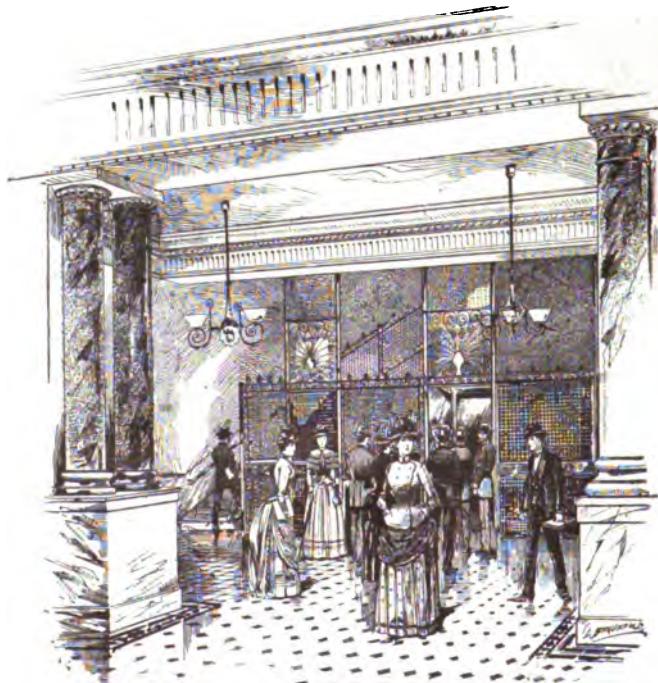
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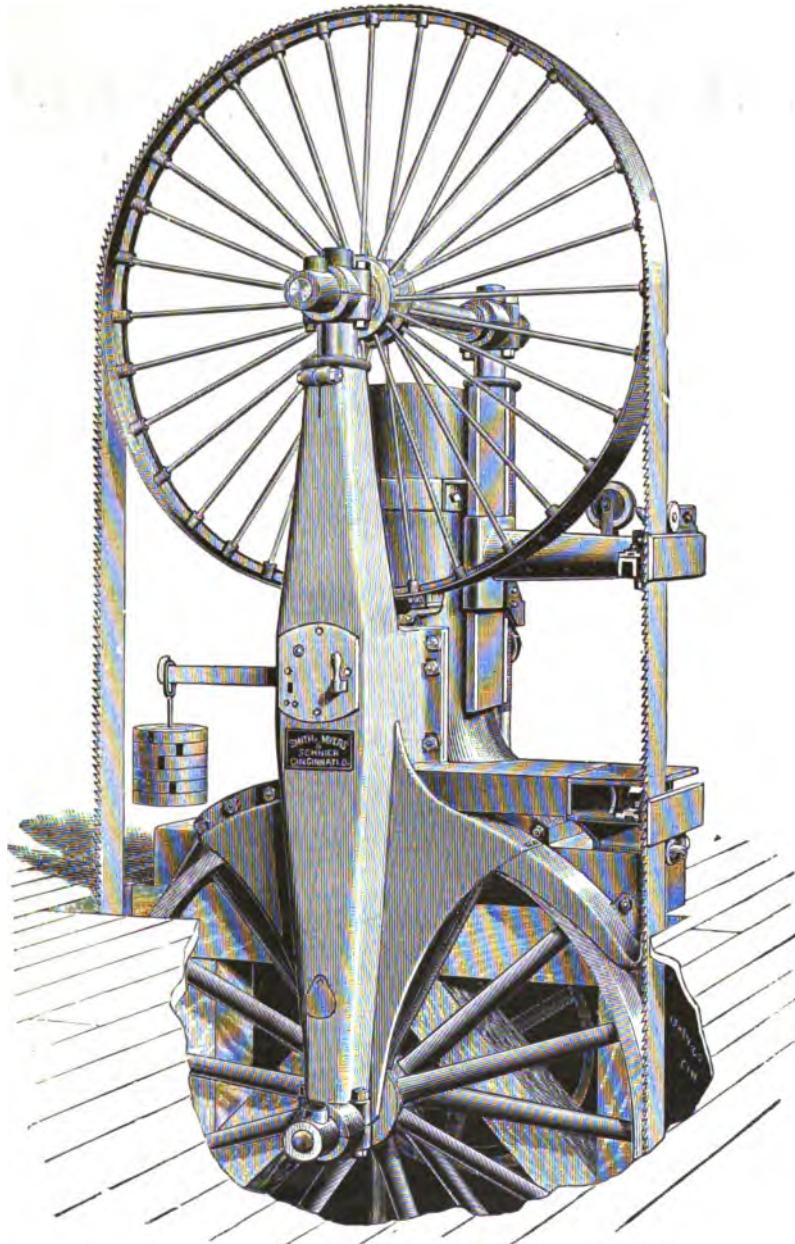
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## Andrews Dry Kiln Receives the Award!

### World's Columbian Exposition,

Departmental Committee on Awards, Composed of Scientists of All Nations—Germany, Russia, Japan, Australia, South America, Sweden, Siam, etc.—O. S. Whitmore, Judge, S. Suwa, President, Geo. A. Priest, Secretary—adjudged the ANDREWS LUMBER DRYER worthy an award for the following reasons:

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# HARDWOOD.

*A Journal of the Hardwood Lumber Trade.*

VOL. VI.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 10, 1894.

NO. 10

## SOME UNFAMILIAR WOODS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Within the limits of the United States there are found a large number of species of trees that can be classed as such, though many of them might quite as well be called overgrown shrubs. There is no real line of demarcation between tree and shrub. What may be one in one locality, or under certain conditions, may be the other in a different locality or under different conditions. The line between the two must ever be a purely arbitrary one. Sargent classes as forest trees those which spring from the ground with a single stock, without much regard to the height or size which they may reach.

Many of these little known species are very small, and of little economical value. Others are large and valuable locally, or in proportion to their limited quantities. All are restricted in area and quantity, and many very rare. The southern states contain more of these than any other section, although the Pacific coast is represented by some of the most striking species, as well as some of the rarest. Florida probably contains more genera not found elsewhere in the United States than any other state, the number reaching about fifty, but several of these are found in the West India islands, and some of them more abundantly than on the main land.

The American forest is a vast and immensely rich museum of vegetable curiosities, which never cease to excite the wonder and admiration of the close student. Sargent catalogues 142 genera in the Atlantic and 59 in the Pacific region, some of these crossing in the southwest. This includes

the continent north of Mexico. It is quite probable there may be other genera not discovered in the unexplored extensive regions of Labrador in the northeast, and Alaska in the far northwest. The middle portion, north to Hudson's bay, and along the shores as high as the forest extends, and westward for some distance, the country has been so thoroughly explored it is not probable that any unknown genera, or even species, exist there at the present day. Remains of extinct species can be found there, however, in abundance.

The family of *anonaceæ* is one of these rare and restricted ones, and contains but two native species. It is the custard-apple family, and the best known member is the pawpaw or custard-apple, (*asimina triloba*, Dunal), which is found native in rare instances in western New York and eastern Ontario, in eastern Pennsylvania, perhaps to the center of the state, westward as far north as southern Michigan, southern Iowa to eastern Kansas, south and southwest to Florida and eastern Texas. The tree is nowhere very abundant, and is at its best in southern Indiana and Illinois.

It is a small tree, seldom exceeding forty feet in height and one foot in diameter. A few rare specimens are larger. The wood is soft and weak and light in weight, is very coarse grained and spongy. The layers of annual growth are marked by rows of large, open ducts, the rings being well defined. In color the wood is a light yellow, sometimes, but not always with a greenish shade, the sapwood being almost white. Thoroughly dry its specific gravity is 0.3969 and ash precipitation 0.21 and its weight per cubic

foot is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  pounds or about  $2\frac{1}{12}$  pounds per square foot, board measure.

The wood of the pawpaw is of little value, being almost useless, even for fuel. The tree is best known by its large edible fruit, in shape resembling the banana, and which is very palatable when fully ripe. It deserves cultivation and preservation for its fruit and its appearance as an ornamental tree. It is easily propagated and stands considerable hard usage. Cultivation improves the fruit and the texture of the wood.

The only other arborescent species of the family is the pond apple, (*Annona laurifolia* of Duval), which is a semi-tropical tree, found only in Florida and the West Indies. This a still smaller tree, seldom over thirty feet in height or one foot in diameter. It is often found along the west coast of northern Florida only as a wide spreading shrub, according to several authorities. Its best development in the United States is among the everglades. Like the pawpaw, the wood is light and soft and weak, but is closer grained and not so spongy. It dries without checking and is of a yellowish brown color, often streaked with shades of both brown and yellow, and when finished is really handsome. It is heavier also, its specific gravity being 0.5053, and its ash the large proportion of 4.86. The fruit is large and coarse, from two and one-half to five inches long and not very palatable. The wood weighs dry  $31\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per cubic foot, or about  $2\frac{5}{8}$  pounds per square foot. The wood of the pond apple polishes very well, and makes really beautiful fancy cabinet work, and small panels, but is best used in the form of veneers.

The caper family, (*Capparidaceæ*), has but one arborescent representative in the United States, the caper tree, (*Capparis Jamaicensis*, Jaequin), and is found only in Florida, being at its best on some of the keys. It is a small tree of 20 feet in height at its best and only six to eight inches in diameter, and is often seen only as a low shrub. The wood is hard, close grained and heavy as many of the oaks. It does not check in drying, is satiny on its smooth surface, contains many large, open ducts, evenly distributed; the medullary rays are obscure, but numerous, and the color is a light, pleasing yellow with sometimes a reddish tinge, the sapwood lighter, nearly white. The specific

gravity is 0.6971 and ash precipitation 4.76. The wood of this tree also makes a very handsome veneer for small panels and cabinet work as it takes a very fine polish which it retains. There is not enough of it to place it above the catalogue of rare and curious woods.

The *Capparis spinosa* of the levant belongs to this family and from it comes the caper of the epicure, which is only the pickled flower bud. A handsome, flowering species, a large shrub, is cultivated from South America and a small one grows wild in Nebraska. A weed of the same family is found in the Carolinas and in the West Indies, and a heavy scented, rather clammy low weed along gravelly shores from Connecticut west. (Gray.)

The wild cinnamon or cinnamon bark, sometimes called whitewood, (*Cannellæ alba*, Murray), is the only North American representative of the family *Canellaceæ*. This is a semi-tropical tree, found only on a few of the keys along the Florida coast, Elliott's Key, Key Largo and others. It is a small tree barely 35 feet in height and 10 inches in diameter, and is quite abundant on some of the keys. The wood is very hard, strong and heavy, is close grained and checks but little in drying. The medullary rays are numerous but thin, the color a reddish brown, rather dark and quite pleasing, the sapwood lighter, sometimes light yellow. The specific gravity of the seasoned wood is 0.9893 and the ash precipitation 1.75. When green the wood will sink in water and will barely float when perfectly seasoned.

Another restricted genus is the *Ternstroemiacæ*, or gordonia family, with two members within the United States. Loblolly bay or tan bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*, Linn.) is found in southern Virginia, south along the coast to cape Malabar and cape Romano, Florida, and along the Gulf coast to the valley of the Mississippi, (Sargent). This is a tree from 50 to 75 feet in height and from 18 to 22 inches in diameter. The wood is light, not very strong, rather soft, but quite close grained and does not check in drying. The medullary rays are thin and numerous, the color a light red, the sap wood much lighter sometimes and sometimes hardly distinguishable. Its specific gravity is 0.4728 and ash precipitation 0.76.

It weighs dry  $29\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per cubic foot or slightly less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per square foot. The wood is not very durable when exposed to the weather, but it makes very neat and attractive finishing stock and is of some use as a cabinet and furniture wood. The bark is very rich in tannic acid and has been used for tanning leather. Whether it is so used at present except for home-made purposes, I am unable to determine. There is enough of this wood to make it of more or less value for numerous minor purposes, and the tree deserves perpetuating and cultivating. The other species of this family, the franklinia (*gordonia pubescens*, L'Heritiere), is now found only in cultivation from the original plants which no longer exist. It was found originally by Bartram on the Altamaha river in Georgia, and it is said specimens were found in Florida, but Sargent thinks this an error. It is of no importance except to the botanist.

The genus *sterculiaceae* has but one American representative, the slippery elm of California, (*Fremontia Californica*.) This tree is not found outside of the state of California, but has quite a wide range there, reaching its greatest development in the southern part of the state. It is a small tree, only from twenty to thirty feet in height and from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, and often only a large, spreading shrub. It has a short trunk and a handsome branching head, and is attractive wherever found. It affects dry, gravelly soil, and should be cultivated as a valuable tree in a semi-arid region. The wood is heavy, hard, exceedingly close grained, and does not check in drying either naturally or artificially, and has a satiny surface. It contains many groups of small ducts which are parallel to the medullary rays which are conspicuous but thin, while the layers of annual growth are obscure. The color is a dark reddish brown, the sapwood thick and lighter. Its specific gravity is 0.7142, and ash precipitation 1.69.

What there is of this wood is very valuable in a country where hardwoods are rare. It would make good wagon and implement stock and furniture. It weighs dry  $44\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per cubic, or  $3\frac{3}{4}$  pounds per square foot, nearly. The mucilaginous inner bark is used medicinally. This tree should have a place in the catalogue of the forester of

the Pacific coast. It is a slow grower, but is not hard to cultivate.

This single species is interesting from belonging to the same family as the theobroma or chocolate tree of the eastern tropics. A beautiful shrub brought from the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, is cultivated in greenhouses in this country. It is a sort of woody perennial, bearing sweet scented blossoms all the winter and spring.



#### UNIFORM INSPECTION.

It is a trite old saying that "the proof of the pudding is in licking the string," and after all that may be said pro and con on any question, there is no argument equal to cold, hard facts. HARDWOOD is able to present its readers with some of the latter, which ought to be a pretty good object lesson.

Some weeks ago the Warren Lumber Co., Limited, of Bay City, Mich., sold to A. W. Slayton of Tecumseh, Mich., for a Chicago hardwood dealer, a car of bird's eye maple at \$70 per thousand for firsts and seconds and \$40 per thousand for common. Previous to this L. E. Noyes & Son of Bay City had seen the stock, handled it over and offered \$37 straight log run all bird's eye, mill culls out, or \$40 for all with one bright face. But Slayton's offer was so much better the company let him have it, and its own inspector loaded the car and his inspection called for the following invoice which was sent to Slayton:

B. L. 6079.

2,201 feet, 1	inch, 1sts & 2nds...	
1,448 "	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	" ...
419 "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	" ...
4,068 "	@ \$70.....	\$284.76
1,819 feet, 1	inch, common.....	
664 "	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	" .....
175 "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	" .....
20 "	2 "	" .....
84 "	$3\frac{1}{4}$ "	" .....
2,762 "	@ \$40.....	<u>110.48</u>
4,068 feet		\$395.24
2,762 "	Less freight	<u>28.40</u>
6,830 "	Total.	Net <u>\$366.84</u>

The lumber reached its destination in

Chicago, and in due time Slayton made the following return:

B. L. 6079.			
176 ft. 18 & 28.....	@ \$70	\$ 12.32	
1,043 " common .....	@ 40	41.72	
4,067 " culls .....	@ 9	36.60	
49 " 18 & 28, plain.....	@ 17	.83	
49 " " 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2".....	@ 18	.88	
421 " common, plain .....	@ 12	5.05	
790 " culls .....	@ 5	3.95	
6,595 "	\$101.35		
Less freight and dis. for cash		29.86	
Check to bal.		\$ 71.49	

Here was a loss of 235 feet of lumber and a difference in net value of the neat little sum of \$295.35. The Warren Lumber Co., Limited, could not quite understand all this and returned Slayton his check and demanded the car of lumber, refusing to accept any such settlement. After some strong effort the company prevailed upon Slayton to give an order on the Chicago dealer for the carload, and F. J. Warren of the company came to Chicago to take possession and dispose of it. The Chicago dealer had taken good care of the stock and gave it up readily, simply stating that he had returned all he could afford to pay for it, which was \$5 a thousand more than Slayton was to pay. He made a very reasonable charge for storage and handling, and as Mr. Warren says, made it particularly sure that he got every foot of his carload back again, and Warren enters no complaint against this concern. He then agreed with a large consumer of hardwood in the city to haul the lumber to his yard, inspect it, pile it in shed and store it till such time as it could be disposed of. This consumer, be it understood, has the reputation of being very close though perfectly fair on inspection. The lumber was stored, and here is the second Chicago inspection, which Mr. Warren, it is fair to state, saw made, board for board, piece tally:

1 inch, 1sts & 2nds.....	1,351	feet.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " .....	80	"
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " .....	163	"
Total, 1sts and 2nds, bird's eye	2,314	"
1 inch, common .....	1,519	"
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " .....	1,051	"
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " .....	214	"
2 " " .....	20	"
Total common bird's eye	2,804	"

1 inch, culls.....	992	"
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " .....	255	"
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " .....	207	"
Total culls 1,454 "		
1 inch, plain.....	92	"
1 " common, plain.....	114	"
1 " cull, plain.....	57	"
Total plain 263 "		

Total carload 6,835 feet, or 5 feet more than the original Bay City invoice and 240 feet more than Slayton's return.

Mr. Warren admits that the mill inspection was too free, as there was not enough bird's eye in some of the stock to make it first-class or even above plain maple, and that he has learned something by watching the last inspector and listening to his candid explanations as to why he did so and so, and that he can and will teach his own inspector something. He has discovered that bird's eye maple means bird's eye and not boards with now and then a single figure, and that the color and general character has something to do with the quality of a board though it may be shot full of bird's eye.

But what of the two Chicago yard inspectors? Both cannot be right. But with the Bay City inspection as a starter, is it likely they are both wrong? There is only one thing lacking to round out this whole object lesson and put on the frills and ruffles, as it were, a Chicago official inspection of the car load.

#### REPRODUCTION OF THE GIANT SEQUOIAS.

A warm and valued friend of HARDWOOD, Ernest M. Price, of Price & Hart, New York City, writes as follows of a recent article in this paper:

In your November 10th issue, in the very interesting article of O. S. Whitmore, appears this statement: "The giant sequoias of California will never be reproduced. They are the survival of a prehistoric age that could alone produce them," &c. In a review of a very interesting book, "The Mountains of California," by the celebrated John Muir, (*N. Y. Evening Post*, Nov. 17), the statement is made that "in the opinion of Mr. Muir these big trees might continue to excite the awe and admiration of man forever, were it not for man's own depredations. Their vitality is practically inexhaustible. They produce abundance of seeds, millions being ripened annually by the same tree; he has found eighty-six saplings in the soil of an uprooted tree; groups are widely scat-

tered—as widely as ever—as he gives good reason for believing; drouth does not hurt them, as they withstand it best of all trees; but they suffer most of all trees from fires, especially those set by the sheepherders, and unless protective measures are speedily taken, in a few decades nothing but scarred monuments will be left."

I make this full extract from the review for the sake of showing how necessary it is that some movement should be started to preserve these forest wonders from destruction. I also understand from this that there appears to be no doubt in Mr. Muir's mind about the reproduction of this species. I am taking it for granted that the big tree and the *sequoia gigantea* are the same. I hope we shall hear more from Mr. Whitmore on forest subjects.

This letter is reproduced simply for the purpose of making an explanation, although it was intended the statement Mr. Hart quotes from my article should carry its own explanation, namely, that the giant sequoias are a survival of a prehistoric age that alone could produce them. It is a fact, as Mr. Muir states, that the sequoias are prolific seed-bearers, and that they reproduce themselves at a wonderful rate, and that but for man's reckless disregard of all the laws of economics, there might be immense growing forests of the two species now found in California. But this is not the point. The seedling trees can never become the giants of the forest like the parent trees, because the same conditions do not exist which produced them. Sequoias may and will continue to exist thousands of years to come, but the changed climatic and geological conditions preclude the idea of their ever being anything but dwarf children of the great trees now the wonder of the world.

Mr. Price's letter is timely in calling attention to the necessity of protecting the seedling trees lest the species shall become extinct, save in some park or arboretum, which would be a calamity to the territory of its habitat. Were there any sort of decent and intelligent supervision of forests in this country, or had there been for the last forty years, or since the state of California became settled by Americans, there would now be in that state thousands of acres of young forest of a sturdy growth, with many of the trees large enough to lumber profitably. They would be even larger than much of the timber being lumbered today east of

the Rocky Mountains. Besides the sequoias, these young forests would contain all the pines and other conifers of the state, and oaks and other hardwoods. The sequoias flourish extremely well transplanted to England, and there may be found healthy and vigorous specimens growing at Penrhyn Castle, in Wales, one nearly 100 feet high, and in other parts of the British isles from 75 to 85 feet high, only thirty years old. It is nevertheless a melancholy fact that the species will never be reproduced, save as a dwarf compared with the great trees of California.

O. S. WHITMORE.

#### A WORD ABOUT MATCHES.

The average man would be surprised to learn how much wood is used annually in making matches. There are a number of large factories in America, Germany and England devoted to this industry, with an investment of many millions of dollars, and one factory alone in the latter named country has an annual output of 36,000,000,000 matches. The Germans have invented a machine, which was exhibited at the world's fair, having a capacity of 15,000,000 splints a day. Yellow and white pine, aspen and poplar are the woods used mostly for this purpose.

The old friction sulphur matches, called locofocos, were first brought to this country from England about 1825 to 1830. They were put together in a manner resembling in appearance a common comb, and with each comb was given a piece of sandpaper, for they could be used only by friction on some such very rough surface. These were supposed to be about perfect, and were too expensive for poor people to buy; but they have been constantly improved and cheapened until they have reached their present handy form, and no man is so poor that he hesitates for a moment to respond to the smoker's familiar plaint, "gimme a match."

Charles Mack, of Thompsonville, and Porter Brothers, of Traverse City, Mich., will log a half section each of hardwood timber near Thompsonville, Mich. The timber is hard maple, beech, birch, basswood and rock and soft elm, with a little cherry.

# HARDWOOD

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**A. H. HITCHCOCK, Manager.**

**O. S. WHITMORE, Editor.**

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**CHICAGO, DECEMBER 10, 1894.**

THE lumber manufacturers of Cadillac, Mich., report a very satisfactory increase of orders during the last two weeks, and it is quite likely the mills will all or nearly all in that city and vicinity run all winter.

THOMAS MCGILL, who went to New Zealand and Australia as representative of a syndicate of Canadian furniture manufacturers, has returned, and reports that the prospects of trade with Australia in furniture are excellent. He placed several sample orders, and one firm which took a fancy to a line of chairs that he showed asked him to ship 1,000 of them.

THE hardwood mill men all through northern Michigan are buying logs quite freely, and it is said a goodly number are being offered by the farmers and small jobbers. The price rules from 50 cents to 75 lower than last winter and may go lower. More discrimination is shown in cutting hardwood timber than ever before, and consequently logs will average better.

GEORGE E. FRENCH, formerly of Furber, Stockford & French, of Boston, is now treasurer and general manager of the Atlantic Lumber Co., 75 State street, Boston. This company was incorporated November 26th, with a paid in cash capital of \$25,000 and a surplus of \$30,000. The real resources of the concern are said to be much greater than these figures represent. Mr. French has been in the lumber business for the last ten years. The specialties will be

North Carolina pine and poplar. The principal yard for the latter is at Nashville, Tenn., and will be in charge of C. L. McConnell. Dry Kilns and planing mills are connected with this yard.

J. L. PRESTON, Melrose, Paulding Co., Ohio, writes a very interesting letter to the editor. Ten years ago that county was heavily timbered, but now finely cultivated farms have taken the place of the forest, and what was once quite a busy lumbering section is now reduced to the making of some hoops and heading with very little lumber outside of local wants. Mr. Preston himself is sawing elm on contract for a hoop mill. He is a subscriber and of course a careful reader of HARDWOOD, and says a good many pleasant and appreciative things which are highly esteemed. The readers of HARDWOOD may hear from Mr. Preston in the future on some current topic.

THE following extract from President Cleveland's message refers to one of the things congress ought to, but will not likely, pay any attention to:

"I fully indorse the recommendation that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves, and that a comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated. Such keepers and superintendents as are necessary to protect the forests already reserved should be provided. I am of the opinion that there should be an abandonment of the policy sanctioned by present laws under which the government for a very small consideration is rapidly losing title to immense tracts of land covered with timber, which should be properly reserved as permanent sources of timber supply."

THE following letter to a personal friend written by Senator J. N. Camden after the late election, shows that there are men who can be really great in defeat, and as the *Wheeling Intelligencer* well says, that Mr. Camden is a philosopher:

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 19, 1894.—Your favor of the 14th inst. received. I appreciate your friendship and the feelings which dictated your letter. Wasn't it an awful deluge, and it came without a cloud in the sky or a note of warning. I really saw no surface indications of the upheaval,

but it has come, gone, and so far as I am personally concerned it is now behind me without regrets. As you know I entered into the contest with great reluctance, and only because I could not avoid it. I had my foot in the trap and dared not squeal. It was my duty to stand by the party, and I did it bravely till the last gun was fired. I am philosopher enough, however, to know that when a man goes into politics he must make up his mind that it is only a question of time as to when the cyclone will strike him, and for that reason I always look to the front and never backwards. As you say: "We will now see what will happen." Something always keeps happening, you know, or life would become very monotonous.

Sincerely your friend,  
J. N. CAMDEN.

#### ANOTHER SHYSTER.

J. W. Martin & Co., 450 West 15th street, New York City are sending circulars to mill men all over the country, making glittering promises, and several of them have reached the office of HARDWOOD. It is safe to say Martin & Co. have caught some gudgeons or they could not keep on in the business as they do and pay the expense of sending out all these circulars. Shippers might get pay for their lumber, but it is mighty poor policy to take the chances with any such irresponsible concern. The only safe rule is to fight shy of all concerns offering better terms than can be obtained from well known and reputable dealers.

The shyster lumber dealer fattens on the desire of the mill man to make a greater profit than he can gain by dealing with reputable dealers who can and will only pay a price which all the conditions of trade considered will pay them a reasonable profit after paying the full agreed price for the stock they buy. Much of the kicking over frauds and swindlers comes from those who are innocently taken in by glittering promises, and from those who think they cannot afford to take a lumber paper. In a large number of instances, however, it is simply a case of a biter bit; of going out after wool and coming back shorn. Neither of these two latter cases deserve any sympathy.

#### LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE.

HARDWOOD has had scores of inquiries regarding insurance for lumber yards, saw and planing mills. The general complaint is

that the burdens imposed by the stock companies are onerous and oppressive. It makes but little difference what protection the plant may have provided by the owners, or what precautions are taken to guard against fire, the rate charged is always high, and in many cases little short of downright robbery; this last occurring in small mill or lumbering towns where there is a local board of underwriters. Instances are on record in abundance where this robbery has been carried so far by local boards as to compel lumbermen to discard insurance entirely or to take up with the poor makeshift of wild-cat companies.

There is probably only one cure for the unjust and arbitrary methods of the stock companies, and that is mutual insurance. Though there are some grave objections to this form of insurance, it is doubtless the best that can be suggested at present. Mutual insurance to be safe, must be managed with great discrimination and should be practically a class insurance, in order to equalize the risks carried; that is, a lumbermen's company should issue lumber risks and not dwelling houses, barns and general shops.

A deal could be said in explanation of this point, but it is not necessary here, it only being desired to call attention to the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Co. of Chicago, which is strictly a lumbermen's company. The officers are all lumbermen who have been driven to this form of insurance by the exactions of the stock companies. The office of the company is in the Old Colony building, E. E. Hooper, secretary.

#### THE NEXT POPLAR MEETING.

Space is here given for a more formal call for the next meeting of the poplar association than was published in the last issue of HARDWOOD, as the meeting promises to be of so much importance to the entire trade. All members are urged to attend, and all manufacturers not members are also urged to be present to consult as to the best means of taking the business out of the rut into which it has fallen. A few disgruntled members, or doggedly independent non-members, can prevent any action that may be taken from having its best and fullest effect. At such a time as this there should be no "you'r another" talk, but all should

unite now to try and pull the trade out of the slough.

The annual meeting of the Poplar Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Tuesday, January 8. Believing that if there ever was a time in lumber circles that the key to the whole situation was entirely in the hands of the manufacturers it is now, in the poplar trade, when the shortage in existing stocks now being so plainly developed, is backed by a restricted output, that no tides in our rivers, no matter how successful, can overcome, as the entire log crop—if it all comes in—is too light to approximate a normal cut. We will be at fault if we do not by united effort take advantage of the opportunity thus offered to place poplar prices and poplar inspection upon a firm foundation, from which, as the shortage in stumpage is realized, even panic can never again reduce it. And that we may take the fullest advantage of existing affairs, we ask that you not only fill out our statistical blanks as fully as possible, that our information may be full and complete, but that you come yourself to this meeting, and extend to every manufacturer within the circle of your acquaintance, whether a member of this association or not, an urgent request to come with you, that the basis of our policy for the coming year may be the full concensus of opinion of the manufacturers of the entire poplar field. A hearty co-operation in our efforts is earnestly asked and confidently expected.

M. T. GREENE, President.  
A. H. WINCHESTER, Sec'y.

#### NORTHERN MICHIGAN HARDWOOD LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Northern Michigan Hardwood Lumbermen's Association was held at the Park Place hotel Dec. 5, with a good attendance. President Day, of Gen Haven, gave the annual address, which showed a careful study of the situation, and was listened to with close attention. The annual reports of secretary and treasurer were given by L. Roberts. Jas. Cameron, who had been authorized to prepare a rule for scaling hardwood lumber, presented one which was adopted, with the understanding that its use should not be obligatory on the members.

A canvas of the territory covered by the association was given, showing the amount of maple and other hardwood lumber on hand. A resolution was adopted that the association recommend that its members make the output for the coming season no larger than that of last season. New officers

were elected as follows: President, James Cameron, of the Central Lake Lumber Co.; first vice-president, W. H. White, Boyne City; second vice-president, W. H. Porter, East Jordan Lumber Co.; third vice-president, Martin Crane, Crane Lumber Co., Frankfort; secretary and treasurer, Loren Roberts, Fulghum Mfg. Co., Traverse City.

The meeting was well attended, and a good degree of interest was shown. The association is on a good footing, and has done much good, and is in a fair way to do more. Every hardwood manufacturer in North Michigan should join.

#### RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS MEET.

The officers and directors of the Illinois Retail Lumber Dealers Association held a business meeting in Decatur, Ill., Dec. 8. Those present were: President H. S. Conklin, Pekin; vice-president, A. H. McKenzie, Sullivan; secretary and treasurer, P. F. Ahrens Staunton. Directors, W. P. Merck, Belleville; G. S. Lyon, Decatur; J. H. Shuck, Springfield; W. H. Hunter, Paxton. Several complaints of irregularities on the part of wholesale dealers were heard, and it was decided to recommend Decatur and Chicago as the meeting place for the state association to be held in February. There are 250 members in the association. They will vote by mail. It is proposed to arrange for a trip to the pineries of the south.

#### THE ENGLISH MARKET.

*Timber*, of London, speaks as follows of American and Canadian woods in its issue of Dec. 1:

On the west coast New Brunswick spruce deals have given way slightly, owing to increasing stocks and the forced realization of numerous market cargoes in connection with the failure of James Smith & Co. At Liverpool several recently arrived consignments have been disposed of by order of the Bank of Montreal and the Liverpool union bank, the figures ranging from £5 15s. to £5 18s. 9d. ex quay. Birch planks are being strongly helped by a light import, and a large parcel of St. John has just changed hands at £6 2s. 6d. Birch logs are also firmer, and the last transaction shows a decided improvement. The yarded stocks of

both logs and plank are rapidly receding, and so far there has not been a single import of lower port logs to Liverpool during 1894. In addition to 900 logs of St. John wood now landing in Liverpool a steamer has been chartered to load promptly a further 1,200 logs, and this will probably close the present season, during the whole of which exceedingly low prices have ruled.

California redwood and Oregon pine are both in poor demand at declining prices. Several immense cargoes of redwood are afloat, two of which are close at hand, one having been secured by a Liverpool firm. Some miscellaneous Quebec market consignments of pine, ash, birch, etc., are, as usual, landing and being disposed of on their more or less poor merits. The holdings of prime, fresh Canadian birch are very small, but recent old and inferior arrivals are being offered at low figures on shipper's account, owing to the fact that either the quality or average size are much below the proper level.

#### GOVERNMENT FORESTS IN FRANCE.

The following, clipped from *Garden and Forest*, is of general interest:

From a report made by Monsieur Daubrée, director of the French forest department, the area of forests managed by the department and belonging to the state amounts to 2,691,155 acres, while that belonging to the communes and public establishments amounts to 4,738,637 acres, something more than 11,600 square miles altogether, or about one-eighteenth of the total area of France. The private forests of France contain some 20,800 square miles, so that the entire forest area is fifteen and a half per cent of the total area of the country. Of the seven and a half million acres of forest managed by the state, rather more than ten per cent are classed as unproductive or not stocked with trees, and largely consist of waste lands which the state is acquiring constantly to prevent the denudation of the mountains by torrents or the encroachment of sand-dunes. More than half the area of the state forests are under high forest treatment, and they consist chiefly of productive silver fir and beech forests in the Vosges; forests of *Pinus laricio* and *Pinus pinaster* in Corsica, which yield only poor

returns on account of the frequent forest fires; beech forests in Normandy, with a small proportion of oak, and oak forests on the Loire, where beech is kept subservient to the principal species. Nearly \$500,000 were spent in 1892 in planting up dangerous mountain sides and regulating the beds of mountain torrents, while \$40,000 were expended in fixing shifting sands. The cost of maintaining the productive forests for that year was about \$2,000,000, or less than thirty cents an acre, while the average annual yield to the acre is something less than a hundred cubic feet of wood, worth rather more than \$5 for firewood and timber.

#### A CORRECTION.

*Gentlemen:* I see in your issue of Nov. 25, that Hy Mann had sold his saw mills to me. This is a mistake; please correct it. He has not sold his mills to any one. I have bought his retail lumber business, that is, sash, doors, blinds, shingles and lath.

New Harmony, Ind., Dec. 8. LEWIS FELCH.

#### FROM THE CYPRESS SWAMPS.

SANTEE RIVER LUMBER CO.,  
FERGUSON, Berkley Co., S. C., Nov. 29, '94.

You probably know enough of camp life in the woods not to wish to hear a sermon on poor coffee, poor beds, pork three times a day, plank walls through which the wind is constantly blowing, and consequently rheumatism all the time. But this is indeed all that has as yet made any impression upon my soul since I arrived at this place. Nature around is quite picturesque, a mixture of woods and swamps; the population unmixed white and black, which still makes the prospect fade into gray.

The plant seems to be all right; the lumber is well sawed, and some of it very pretty, and the inspection seems to be much like that of poplar, with a grade called shop, like that in pine—a very reasonable grade, in my opinion.

O. C. Motlock.

#### RIVER BIRCH. (*Betula nigra*, L.)

Seldom, indeed, are two common names so appropriate as river birch, or red birch, when applied to what botanists recognize as *Betula nigra*. In our latitude no other birch

is so commonly found on the river bank, nor is there any other with so red a bark on the limbs; either term is therefore quite distinctive. There is, however, another peculiarity by which the tree may be readily recognized. Its outer bark separates readily from the inner and presents a ragged appearance, which is more marked even than in the other species of birch. This is saying much, for as a rule the birches are seldom smooth barked after attaining a considerable size. The river birch varies exceedingly in form, and it varies very much as the elm does. In the one as in the other, we have a broad-topped form with graceful drooping or pendulous branches, and an erect form which is taller than broad and where there is almost no disposition to a drooping of the branches. Then, too, the water birch is, like the linden, generally inclined toward the stream, because it prefers to grow so close to the bank that the process of undermining by the current causes a leaning toward that side.

In spite of its fondness for damp situations the river birch will grow in ordinary dry ground. I have in mind now a fine, thrifty, well developed specimen casting its shadow on a very dry sidewalk. Hence, it should not be lost sight of as a suitable tree for ornamental planting. Our list is none too long, so that this addition may well be welcomed.

In its utilities there is but little to say for the water birch. It is true that Professor Sargent says it is used in the "manufacture of furniture, wooden-ware, wooden shoes, or yokes, etc." In this state, however, it is very seldom cut. On the west branch of the Susquehanna it is very common and also attains a good size—two feet across the stump, yet I have not, in a year, seen where it has been cut. This has seemed so remarkable that I have been unable to explain why a tree so large and with its texture and color should wholly escape. Mr. Birkinbine calls attention to the fact that its wood decays very rapidly in exposed situations. Whilst it is common on the Susquehanna waters it forms no conspicuous feature among the river trees of the Juniata.

Its specific gravity is 0.5762. Percentage of ash, 0.35. Relative approximate fuel value 0.5742. Weight of a cubic foot of dry

wood, 35.91, or a trifle less than 3 pounds per square foot, board measure. In relative strength among over 310 kinds of American trees it stands as No. 69.

The overcup oak (*quercus macrocarpa*), stands just one higher (No. 68), but its specific gravity is 0.7453. In other words these two trees illustrate that strength and great specific gravity, though often associated, are not necessarily constantly so. Or we might put the statement more clearly still by saying that the overcup oak and the water birch stand together when considered from the point of strength, but are separated by 136 other kinds of tree when considered from the side of specific gravity.—J. T. ROTHROCK, in *Forest Leaves*.

[Note:—This is not the red birch of commerce now so much used for furniture, which is the cherry birch, *betula lenta*, Linn.), and which is often called mahogany birch. Editor.]

#### THE WOODS OF THE ISLAND OF MADERIA.

Maderia possesses some valuable woods. Of native trees the til is the largest and handsomest. It has shining, deep green leaves. The wood is brown, marked with dark veins, and susceptible of high polish. It is in demand for furniture, boxes, walking sticks and souvenirs generally. Newly cut, til has a disagreeable odor, and it can be used only when well seasoned. The vinhatico is a fine tree. The wood is red and much used for furniture. It is often called Maderia mahogany. The aderno grows to the height of sixty feet, and is used for cask staves. The wood is white. Azevindo and perado are closely allied trees and are a species of holly. The wood is white and is used for inlaid work. They attain a height of fifteen to twenty feet. None of foregoing trees are found elsewhere, except in the Canaries. The pao branco is a handsome tree, attaining a height of fifty feet. It is a hard, white wood, and is in much demand for keels of boats. It grows readily from the seed. It is not found elsewhere except in the Canaries and Azores. The folhado is a fine tree, attaining a height of sixty feet. In the summer it is full of white, scented flowers. Its wood is tough and of light weight. It is of great interest to botanists, belonging to a genus of which all the species except this are American.—Timber.

## PERSONAL.

E. R. Rood, a hardwood lumber manufacturer of Valley View, Ky., was a late caller on HARDWOOD. Mr. Rood has a nice little mill cutting poplar almost entirely. He has contracted his next season's cut to Edwards & Day of Lexington, Ky. He is looking around for some one to put in some more capital in order to enlarge his business.

R. P. Felton, of the Lehigh Lumber Co., Lehigh, Wis., called on the editor last week. Mr. Felton was looking up the market for chair stock. His company is prepared to cut a good deal of that class of material during the year. He is looking for a prosperous season in 1895.

Miss Maud Greene, the lovely daughter of M. T. Greene, of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Co., will be married on the 15th, at the home of her father, in this city. Congratulations will be in order from the hosts of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Greene and the prospective bride.

A. H. Winchester, secretary of the poplar association, has been having a severe tussle of several weeks with the grip, but writes HARDWOOD that he is now able to be out. Mr. Winchester is an enthusiast on the subject of truck farming in the south for small farmers with little means to start with, and he will have something to offer on the subject at an early day.

O. C. Molbech, whose contributions are familiar to readers of HARDWOOD, is now with the Santee River Lumber Co., Ferguson, South Carolina. Francis Beldler, of Chicago, is at the head of the company, which manufactures cypress exclusively.

## CURRENT NOTES.

The December *Review of Reviews* is an unusually strong "book number." Its 17-page resume of the American and English literature of the month is creditable to the literary sense and enterprise of the management.

F. A. Diggins & Co.'s mill in Sunnyside, is expected to begin operations again about January 1st. Another car load of furniture veneering was shipped from the Cadillac veneer and basket works last Saturday. Important improvements are soon to be made at J. A. Staples & Son's stave and heading works, which will include a larger and more powerful engine, which is required to operate the enlarged plant. W. W. Cummer, A. W. Newark and D. F. Diggins left on the 4th inst. for Florida, where they will spend two weeks looking over the cypress swamps, and incidentally familiarizing themselves with the timber and lumber outlook from that point of view. They will be absent about twenty days.—*Cadillac (Mich.) News and Express*.

## THE HARDWOOD MARKETS.

## In General.

So far as the white pine market is concerned, the usual winter condition has fallen upon it. Lake navigation has closed, the northern rivers are closing up with ice, and with the exception of a few railroad mills, sawing for the season, has ended. Trade

for the next four months at least will be confined to the distributing markets. The advent of winter finds no excess of stock, except in a narrow limit, with Minneapolis as a center, and with prospect now apparent this will cut no material figure, as it will hardly require more than the resumption of the

usual normal demand in the west and southwest to wipe out this small excess very quickly; and in addition, as there is a decided shortage of certain stocks in some of the eastern trade centers, they will probably draw on this surplus before the next season fairly opens. The pine market, all things considered, is decidedly stronger, and there are indications that a fair winter trade will be had with remunerative prices.

There will undoubtedly be something of a surplus of logs put in during the winter from the restricted district mentioned, resulting from the burning of so much timber in the autumn fires. On the other hand, every other white pine district must naturally show a falling off. Several, and most of the once great Michigan and some Wisconsin districts, are no longer to be depended upon for any large crop of logs under the most favorable conditions, and some of them are no longer to be considered as factors at all, the timber being exhausted. There is some talk about the supply of Canadian logs towed to this side helping out the supply. But any such help will cut but little figure.

Thus much of the pine situation in order to arrive at an intelligent understanding of the hardwood status. On the above showing there should be a better chance for hardwood, especially as all the conditions mentioned obtain in an even more marked degree with all the leading hardwoods. To commence with, there are no hardwood logs left over anywhere in any unusual quantity. On the other hand, the stock is much shorter than usual. Notwithstanding the fact of no tides in southern rivers, and idle mills, there are even less than the usual stock of poplar logs left over. All things considered, this shortage of poplar logs is remarkable, but it may prove the salvation of the trade.

In hardwood lumber the situation is still more marked. In poplar there is not over 50 per cent of the usual visible supply in the country. Quartered white oak is in supply less than 30 per cent of usual amount, and plain white is far from being in excess. Even plain red, which has been dull all the year, on a supposed over supply, is now found to be less than 75 per cent of usual amount. Basswood is short and practically all in the hands of a few holders. Cottonwood is sold right up to the mill tail. Ash and hickory

are short compared with other years, but not so compared with the demand, which is growing less year by year, about keeping pace with the growing scarcity of the two woods. Maple, both hard and soft, is in over supply, but a normal demand would quickly establish an equilibrium. Strange as it may appear, chestnut, butternut, cherry and gum, woods little noticed, are all short. There is little birch at the mills, and rock elm is bought up close, with soft elm in over supply, especially in the east and in Canada. And this brings us to one menace which hangs over the trade in certain woods. Birch, maple, elm, are all abundant in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and somewhat so in Ontario, considerable stock being held over in the latter province. It is probable these provinces will push the manufacture next season, in which event they will make the price in all the eastern markets.

Further than all this, logging of hardwoods has not commenced yet with any vigor in any section. There are rumors of considerable farmer's logs, but these can cut but little figure in any event, except locally. HARDWOOD fails to find any extensive movement to put in poplar logs, except in the instances where the timber is near mills. Now here is the situation, and the question at once comes pat, what is the matter with general hardwoods? What is the matter with POPLAR?

One point in the situation not heretofore mentioned should be noted by holders of and manufacturers of box makers' grades of poplar and hardwoods, especially cottonwood, namely, that pine box stock is not in excess, the box factories are all very busy and the stock is rapidly going into consumption with prices stiffening, and the hardwoods mentioned must be wanted soon, as they are the last and only resource.

The eastern markets all report a satisfactory clean up for November, after all, except New York, which did a poor trade the first half of the month. No material changes anywhere. All are now preparing for the usual inventory. St. Louis has probably made the best showing for November of any market in the country with Chicago a close second. The mill end of the hardwood business has been sufficiently dwelt upon already.

## Boston, Mass.

November has come and gone, and the amount of trade for the month has been all and even more than was anticipated. Building is rapidly falling off, but the factories are increasing their orders to a very satisfactory extent. Quartered white oak, plain red, birch and poplar are most in demand, the first mentioned being most frequently wanted. Stocks have increased but little within the two weeks, and they average low throughout the city. There is some call for ash, one-inch and 5-4 and 6-4. Boston dealers are still on the lookout for snaps in the way of close contracts for next season's cut, especially of poplar, and I learn a number of deals have been closed already.

## WHOLESALE BUYING PRICES.

The following are prices paid for lumber to manufacturers and shippers, in car lots, f. o. b. Boston.

## BLACK WALNUT.

Counter tops, in. and over.	120 00-140 00	Log run. ....	60 00- 70 00
Inch, 6 to 16, 10 ft. and over..	85 00- 95 00	Culls all thkns. 38 00- 40 00	
1½ to 2, 8 to 18	90 00-100 00	½ in., 8 to 20.. 70 00- 80 00	
2½ to 4 in.....	105 00-110 00	Squares, 5x5, up 100 00-120 00	
Table legs .....	60 00- 65 00	Balusters ..... 55 00- 65 00	

## ASH.

Inch, 6 and up.	38 00- 38 00	2½, 8 and 4 in.	42 00- 44 00
1½ to 2, 8 to 18.	38 00- 40 00		

## WHITEWOOD BY RAIL.

Inch, 10 to 24..	31 00- 33 00	½ in., 12 to 26..	23 00- 24 00
1½ to 2, 10 to 24	31 00- 34 00	Squares .....	34 00- 36 00

## CHERRY.

Inch, 6 to 18..	80 00- 90 00	5 in. ....	60 00- 65 00
1½ to 2, 8 to 18	85 00- 90 00	Culls all thkns. 17 00- 19 00	
2½ to 4 in.....	90 00-100 00	Balusters ..... 40 00- 45 00	
Strips, inch .....	40 00- 42 00	Squares .....	90 00-100 00

## WHITEWOOD BY STEAMER.

Inch, 10 to 24..	29 00- 31 00	½ in., 12 to 26..	22 00- 23 00
1½ to 2 in....	30 00- 32 00	Squares .....	34 00

## INDIANA OR OHIO WHITE OAK.

Inch, 6 to 16, pl. sawed .....	51 00- 53 00	Thicker.....	51 00- 53 00
Thick, 8 to 18..	40 00- 43 00	Balusters .....	35 00
Inch gr. oak, 6 to 15. ....	48 00- 50 00	Strips, 3, 4, 5 in. 35 00- 38 00	

## SOFT ELM.

1 in. Canada ..	18 00- 19 00	1½ to 8 in....	21 00- 23 00
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## New York City.

Trade has fallen off since the 1st considerably. There is a little buying in small lots apparently to piece out a stock or when a special bargain is offered. But even the offers of special bargains are not all taken, for somehow prices seem to cut but little figure in most transactions. As has been the case here for a year, there is plenty of

cheap lumber offered every day with no buyers. Much of this is cheap not only in price but in quality.

It is from this poor stuff, poor in price and poor in quality, that the auction is stocked, which is also true of the foreign woods sent to the block. It begins to look as though New York was likely to emulate London in a small way as a dumping ground for all the poor lumber both domestic and foreign. Should this thing grow to any serious proportions, then good-bye to all legitimate trade, both wholesale and retail, for the market is not large enough for the two kinds of trade. Here is a problem for the wholesalers' association.

Trade for the last two weeks of November was fairly satisfactory. The greatest trouble here just now is not so much lack of orders from the building trades, which we do not look for at this season, as from the slack condition of furniture and kindred manufacturers. This city shows the least vigor in this line of any city in the country. The market is flooded with furniture made elsewhere, nearer the lumber supply, which sells for less than it can be manufactured for here, and so the local factories are idle on everything but the more costly and artistic wares that are not made in the west.

## PRICES IN CAR LOTS FROM MILLS.

All consignments for city proper to be billed "lighterage free." Lighterage limits are: North river, New York side, pier 1 to 72d St.; Jersey City side, National storage docks to Oak Cliff; East river, New York side, pier 1 to 63d St.; Brooklyn side, foot of Harsalt St. to 1st bridge, Gowanus creek. Staten Island limits are only Jewett's mills and American docks.

Extra charges on "lighterage free" are made to following points outside lighterage limits: New York side East river, 63d street to 93d street, \$5; beyond 93d street to Harlem bridge, (Madison ave.), \$8; Brooklyn side East river, Harsalt street to Astoria, L. I., \$8; Newtown creek, second bridge to Grant street, \$6; Gowanus creek above first bridge, \$7. Beyond Harlem bridge to High bridge, (N. Y. & N. R. R. terminus), \$30. Bayonne and Bergen Point, N. J., \$8. Bay Ridge, L. I., \$12; Bowery Bay, L. I., \$30.

## STORAGE RATES.

Per car, first month, \$5; each subsequent month, \$4.

## BLACK WALNUT.

½ in., all clear.	80 00- 85 00	Culls, 1 in....	38 00- 37 00
1, 1½ in.....	95 00-100 00	Culls, thick....	38 00- 38 00
1½ and thicker.	100 00-105 00	Counter tops, 18 Rejects .....	52 50- 55 00

## ASH.

1 in., white....	37 00- 38 00	Strips, clear, 1 ½ to 3 in....	39 00- 41 00
2½ to 4 in.....	40 00- 43 00	and 1½. ....	37 00- 38 00
Com., 1 to 4 in.	20 00- 25 00	Black ash, good	37 00- 38 00

## CYPRUS.

Clear.....	30 00- 32 00	Merchantable..	25 00- 28 00
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## POPLAR.

5/8 in., 10 in.	1 1/4 to 2 in.....	32 00- 35 00
and over....	25 00- 26 00	2 1/2 & thicker.... 35 00- 37 00
5/8 in. coffin bds.	32 00- 33 00	Com., 1 to 2 in. 22 00- 25 00
1 in., 10 in. and	Saps, 1 in. and	
over.....	34 00- 36 00	thicker..... 24 00- 26 00
1 in., 8 in. and	Culls, all thkns.	15 00- 17 00
over.....	30 00- 32 00	2ds ..... 25 00- 27 00

## CHERRY.

5/8 in. wide and	Rejects.....	40 00- 50 00
clear.....	75 00- 80 00	Countertops, 18
1 in.....	90 00- 95 00	in. and over. 110 00-120 00
1 in., strips.....	48 00- 50 00	Culls, all thick-
1 1/4 to 2 in.....	98 00- 98 00	ness..... 16 00- 20 00
2 1/2 and thicker.	100 00-110 00	

## OAK.

Cabinet, 1 in....	35 00- 39 00	Dimension mer-
1 1/4 to 2 in.....	39 00- 42 00	chantable..... 25 00- 27 00
Thicker.....	41 00- 48 50	Red oak, 10 in.
Qr. swd., all clr.,	50 00- 54 00	and up..... 32 00- 35 00
6 in....	54 00- 57 00	Qr., 6 in. and
Thicker.....	54 00- 57 00	up, all clear.. 40 00- 45 00
Strips, under 6		
in .....	35 00- 37 50	

## CEDAR.

Medium.....	7 - 7 1/2	Extra large..... 8 1/2- 9
Large.....	8 - 8 1/2	

## REDWOOD.

1 to 2 in., rough	47 00- 62 00	1 to 2 in., d. 1 s. 45 00
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## MAHOGANY.

Mexico and Honduras average larger than Santo Domingo or Cuba.		
Medium Cuba....	6 1/2- 9 1/2	Extra large Cuba. 18- 16
Large Cuba.....	10 - 12 1/2	Mexican..... 8 14

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Chestnut, clear	32 00- 35 00	Birch, 1st & 2d 25 00- 30 00
" com....	20 00- 22 00	Cottonwood.... 22 00- 25 50
" culls....	12 00- 14 00	Hickory, old
Bassw'd, white.	30 00- 38 00	growth..... 50 00- 55 00
Bassw'd, com....	21 00- 25 20	Hickory, 2d
Bassw'd, culls.	12 00- 18 50	growth.... 60 00- 65 00
Maple, clear, 8		Elm..... 20 00- 22 75
in. and up....	25 00- 28 00	Sycamore..... 24 00- 25 00
white, all clear,		" qrd.... 38 00- 40 00
8 in. and up....	32 00- 35 00	Gum, 1st & 2d. 38 00- 38 00
Birch, clear....	32 00- 35 00	Butternut, clr.. 45 00- 50 00

## BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Balusters should be cut 28 and 32 inches. Newels should be 4 feet or a multiple—4, 8, 12 or 16. Newels should be practically perfect and without heart.

Walnut, 1 1/4 x 1 1/4	Cherry, 1 1/4 x 1 1/4	
to 4x4.....	to 4x4.....	40 00- 45 00
Wal. nwls., 6x8	Chy. nwls., 5x8	
to 8x8.....	to 8x8.....	95 00 110 00
Ash, 1 1/4 x 1 1/4 to	Poplar, 4 x 4 to	
4x4.....	8x8 .....	35 00- 40 00

## LOGS.

Prices quoted are based on Constantine measurement.		
Black wal., 18	Ash, 24 in. & up	30 00- 35 00
to 24 in.....	Oak, 36 in. & up	36 00- 40 00
75 00- 80 00	Poplar, 30 & up	22 50- 27 00
Blk. wal. larger	Maple.....	22 00- 26 00
85 00- 95 00	" (bird's-eye) 60 00- 75 00	
Cherry, 18 in.		
and up.....		
45 00- 65 00		
Cherry, small		
sizes.....		
20 00- 30 00		

## Chicago.

December, thus far shows up about as well as the last half of November. This is particularly true of the carload trade, which is having a little extra spurt just now. Considerable of this car trade continues to be in dimension oak for car, bridge and regular

railroad work and for general construction. The furniture men are taking what they want for current requirements, but are putting but little in stock, as it is too near the time for taking account of stock, and they believe they can buy just as well after Jan.

1. Probably they can and for 30 and 60 days of certain kinds of stock, but they will undoubtedly find other kinds scarcer and higher. Poplar is selling better both in price and demand, but no great amount is offered just now. Quartered white oak is stiffer, but the demand is not quite so urgent as two weeks ago, as experience shows that any attempt to force prices on this stock turns the attention of buyers to plain white or red.

More plain red oak is called for than any other hardwood for finishing and furniture, and plain white is taken before paying outside prices for quartered. The same effect extends down to cypress and yellow pine, both of which, and especially the former, will be taken in preference to any kind of oak beyond a certain margin of difference in prices. It is thus to the interest of hardwood dealers who handle these two woods (cypress and yellow pine) to keep them up as high as possible.

Basswood is handled in quite a large volume, but some dealers are dropping it on account of the small margin, leaving it to the carload men, who seem to be pushing the trade for all it is worth.

Birch has reached that condition when only a few can handle it to a profit, as the quantity to be had is too small to make it profitable. The wood is growing in popularity and the price is steadily advancing, though not very rapidly. Some Chicago men have closed out all they had, both white and red to eastern men who made offers for it which left a fair profit only. They did so because they could only obtain small lots of it and it did not offer sufficient speculative inducements.

There is a little call for inch soft elm, and some thick is also wanted. It is remarkable how the demand for hickory and ash has changed, there being a very light call for either.

The furniture trade is in shape to be a steady buyer all winter of the staples and some of the minor woods. It is in good

condition financially, as far as can be discovered. But few failures have occurred in the trade in this section, though what there have been were pretty rocky, and there have been some unsavory developments. It is told of one bankrupt Chicago furniture manufacturer, who is now out on bail under indictment for fraud, that he made a trip to New York shortly before his failure wearing diamond studded garters. But this is not typical of the trade by any means. A good many of them are plain, every day, honest, hard working men who do not wear any garters at all, either with or without diamonds.

With the furniture men prosperous the hardwood trade of Chicago must also be prosperous.

The following figures represent the prices paid by wholesalers for hardwood lumber on cars in this city, Chicago inspection:

## WHITE ASH.

1st & 2d, dry, 1&	Common. ....	18 00- 16 00
1 1/4 in. ....	24 00- 26 00	Cull. .... 6 00- 7 50
Thicker.....	27 00- 30 00	Wagon tongues 45- 50 00

## BLACK ASH.

1st & 2d.....	20 00- 22 00	Cull. ....	6 00- 7 00
Common.....	12 00- 13 00		

## RED OAK.

1st & 2d, green.	28 00- 26 00	Cull .....	6 00- 7 00
1st & 2d dry..	25 00- 28 00	Or. s'w'd green	28 00- 32 00
Common.....	14 00- 15 00	Dry.....	33 00- 36 00

## HARD MAPLE.

1st & 2d.....	17 00- 19 00	Cull. ....	5 00- 7 00
Common.....	12 00- 14 00	Cl'r f'ng strips	16 00- 18 00

## SOFT MAPLE.

1 in. lsts & 2ds.	20 00- 22 00	1 1/4 & up.....	18 00- 15 00
1 1/4 & up, lsts &		Culls.....	6 00- 7 00
2ds.....	22 00- 28 00	Merchantable..	

1 in. common..	10 00- 13 00	culls & better	12 00- 15 00
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## ROCK ELM.

Good .....	18 00- 16 00	Merchantable..	12 00- 15 00
Cull.....	7 00- 8 00	Common. ....	10 00- 13 00

## COTTONWOOD.

Com. & better.	13 00	14 00	Squares .....	18 00- 20 00
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## BASSWOOD.

1st and 2d.....	16 00- 18 00	Merchantable.	18 00- 15 00
Culls .....	6 00- 7 00		

## SVCAMORE.

Good .....	14 00- 15 00	Common ...	12 00
Qr. swd, 1st & 2d	25 00- 28 00	Culls.....	6 00

## BEECH.

Good.....	10 00- 12 00	Log run....	8 00- 10 00
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## CALIFORNIA REDWOODS.

Clear boards, 1 in., dressed one side.....	40 00
Clear, 1 1/4 and 2 in.....	40 00- 45 00
Shingles, dimension, square butt, per M....	4 80

Fancy butt.....	4 80
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## MAHOGANY.—YARD PRICES.

Cuba, 1st.....	160 00	Mexican, 1 & 2.	180 00
" 2d, 1 & 2 in	120 00	" 2d, 1 & 2	120 00

St. Jago, 1 & 2.

250 00

## HICKORY.

1st & 2d plank.	27 00- 30 00	Cull.....	8 00- 10 00
Axes, green...	33 00- 36 00	Reaches.....	30 00- 33 00
Axes, dry.....	38 00- 40 00		

## WALNUT.

1st & 2d, in....	65 00- 75 00	Balusters. 8x8..	41 00- 45 00
Thicker.....	70 00- 80 00	2x3.....	36 00- 40 00
Common.....	40 00- 45 00	1 1/2x1 1/2.....	25 00- 30 00
Cull.....	20 00- 25 00	Newel posts, 8x8 85 00- 95 00	
		6x8.....	80 00- 90 00

## WHITE AND BURR OAK.

1st & 2d, green.	23 00- 25 00	Or. s'w'd, green	80 00- 88 00
Dry.....	25 00- 27 00	Dry.....	36 00- 38 00
Common.....	15 00- 18 00	Common.....	16 00- 18 00
Cull.....	6 00- 8 00	Bolsters and Timbers.....	
		reaches, green	25 00- 27 00
		Dry.....	27 00- 30 00

## BUTTERNUT AND CHESTNUT.

1st & 2d.....	20 00- 25 00	1st & 2d 1 1/4 in.	
Common.....	16 00- 17 00	& up.....	32 00- 36 00

## CHERRY.

Pennsylvania,		Western, 1st &	
1st & 2d,in...	70 00- 80 00	2d in.....	65 00- 75 00
Thick.....	85 00- 90 00	Thick.....	75 00- 90 00
Common.....	85 00- 14 00	Common.....	30 00- 35 00
Cull.....	10 00- 12 00	Cull.....	8 00- 10 00

## SOFT ELM.

1st and 2d.....	16 00- 18 00	Cull. ....	6 00- 8 00
Common.....	12 00- 14 00		

## GUM.

1st & 2d.....	21 00- 25 00	Log run.....	10 00- 13 00
Cull. ....	6 00- 10 00	Common.....	12 00- 14 00

## BIRCH.

1st & 2d, in....	21 00- 23 00	Culls.....	6 00- 8 00
Thicker.....	24 00- 27 00	Merchantable..	16 00- 18 00
Common.....	12 00- 15 00		

## St. Louis.

The good weather has helped to keep trade up to nearly the notch of two weeks ago. Stock is coming in slowly, but all offerings are readily taken, though the complaint is still made that much is coming of off grade. The accumulation in yard is small, the fortnight showing hardly 1,000,000 feet increase. Cottonwood has been rushed in beyond demand and has had a setback, prices dropping considerably. No more is wanted at present, but there are indications that holders will do better later on, and that all the stock in town will be wanted at an advance before spring. Some parties are fretting over their large holdings while others are quietly adding to theirs when desirable stock is offered at bargain figures. One cause of the depression has been the throwing of large lots of cheap pine in the box maker's way, making them drop cottonwood. There are indications that this will change before long.

The stock of quartered white oak is still short and prices firm. Poplar is also

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stronger and all stock fair to good is easily disposed of. There is a good supply of cheap walnut on hand and no more is wanted. Good walnut sells easily. Ash and hickory are dull, as the carriage stock trade is not calling for either. The trade in large oak timbers and oak dock plank and piling continues good for the season.

## WHOLESALE BUYING PRICES.

For lumber delivered in car or cargo lots, f. o. b. cars here.

## BLACK WALNUT.

1st & 2d, $\frac{3}{4}$ in...	Rejects, 1 in...	50 00- 55 00
6 in. up....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in....	62 50- 67 50
1 in....	Culls, 1 in....	30 00- 32 50
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in....	35 00- 37 50

## WHOLESALE PRICES AT TRACKS.

## ASH.

1st & 2d, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 28 00-25 00	Com. 2 to 4 in....	14 00-16 00
2 & 4 in....	25 00-28 00	Cull..... 6 00- 7 00
Com. 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 18 00-15 00	Wagon tongues,	
Table legs, 2 to 3 6 00- 9 00	green.....	27 00-30 00

## CHERRY.

1st & 2d, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 00 00-65 00	Common.....	25 00-29 00
1st & 2d, 1 to 4 00 00-60 00	Cull.....	10 50-12 00

## WHITE AND BURR OAK.

1st & 2d, green... 28 00-25 00	Qr. sawed, gr'n.....	30 00-33 00
Dry..... 20 00-27 00	Dry.....	30 00-38 00
Common..... 18 00-14 00	Bolsters and	
Cull..... 6 00- 7 00	reaches, green.....	22 00-23 00
Timbers..... 15 00-18 00	Dry.....	24 00-26 00
	Tongues.....	27 00-30 00

## RED OAK.

1st & 2d..... 20 00-23 00	Cull .....	5 00- 7 00
Common :..... 10 00-13 00	Qr. sawed, gr'n..	27 00-30 00

## HICKORY.

1st & 2d, plank .. 28 00-30 00	Common.....	12 00-18 00
Axes, green.... 29 00-32 00	Reaches.....	25 00-27 00
Dry..... 32 00-34 00		

## WALNUT.

1st & 2d, 1 to 4 in. 68 00-72 00	2x2.....	30 00-35 00
Common..... 33 00-38 00	Newel posts, 8x8x6 00-60 00	
Cull..... 15 00-17 50	6x6.....	45 00-55 00
Balusters, 8x8..... 30 00-38 00		

## RED GUM.

1st & 2d..... 17 00-20 00	Cull .....	4 00- 5 00
Common ..... 8 00-10 00	Table legs, 7-8c per set.	

## HARD MAPLE.

1st & 2d ..... 25 00-27 00	Cull.....	5 00- 7 00
Common ..... 15 00-16 00	Clear fl'r'g strips. 18 00-20 00	

## CHESTNUT.

1st & 2d, 6 in. up 30 00- 32 00	Common .....	14 00-16 00
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## RED BIRCH.

Red face and better 1sts and 2nds,..... \$34 @ \$36.

## COTTONWOOD.

Boards, green... 10 00-1200	Chair plank, gr'n 10 00-18 00	
" dry... 12 00-13 50	" " dry... 13 00-15 00	

## MAHOGANY.

1 in., 1st & 2d..	150 00/20 in. and up.,	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in....	155 00/ counter tops. 220 00-250 00	
2 in. and thicker	160 00/	

## SYCAMORE.

Merchantable... 12 00-14 00	Quartered .....	24 00-27 00
Common..... 13 00-17 00		

SOFT ELM.	
1st & 2d..... 20 00-22 00	Culls ..... 6 00- 8 00
Common ..... 13 00-15 00	

POPLAR.	
1st & 2d, in., dry 26 00-28 00	Squares, 4x4, 5x5. 23 00-23 00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in., dry. 27 00-30 00	" 6x6, 7x7. 23 00-26 00
Green ..... 26 00-27 00	" 8x8, or over 24 00-26 00
Common ..... 14 00-17 00	Mxd. sizes in lots. 21 00-25 00
Cull..... 7 00- 8 50	

## Buffalo, N. Y.

Receipts of lumber by lake have practically ceased for the season. Up to date they have only been about 4,000,000 feet less than last year, while the receipts of shingles have been about 33,000,000 in excess of last year, while lath in turn shows a large falling off. Receipts by rail are not yet figured, but have kept up surprisingly large and will make a good comparative showing by Jan. 1st.

November sales were larger than anyone expected, especially in hardwoods. But little stock is coming in now, and that is largely on contract. Everyone is straightening up for the yearly inventory and the usual winter's dullness.

Some lumber is going out all the time yet, some for finishing and more for factory work. Shipments to the east are pretty nearly at a standstill. Stocks are fairly large and very well assorted, but Buffalo dealers will be on the lookout for bargains all winter.

## WHOLESALE BUYING PRICES.

Paid to manufacturers and shippers for lumber in car lots, f. o. b., Buffalo.

## WHITE ASH.

1st & 2d, 1 inch, 28 00-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in.....	28 00- 30 00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in.... 27 00- 28 00	Stamps.....	17 00- 1 800
	Culls.....	9 00- 10 00

## BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2d, 8 in. up, 30 00- 29 00	Com. & good culls	9 00- 10 00
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## BASSWOOD.

1st & 2d, 6 in. up 16 00-17 00	Com. & good culls	8 00- 10 00
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## BIRCH.

1st & 2d, 6 in. & up, red..... 25 00- 28 00	1st & 2d, white, 6 in. & up, ...	18 to 00
	Com. & good culls	8 00- 10 00

## CHERRY.

1st & 2d, 6 in. up 70 00- 80 00	Rejects..	20 00- 22 00
Clear strips.... 30 00- 32 00	Good culls....	10 00- 12 00

## ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 8 in. & up,.... 18 00- 22 00	1st & 2d, soft, 8 in. & up,.... 16 00- 18 00
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## HICKORY.

Clear & tough, 28 00- 30 00	Com. & good culls	10 00
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## SYCAMORE.

1st & 2d, quarter sawed, 12 to 16ft....	27 00- 28 00
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## MAPLE.

1st & 2d, hard, 6in. & up.....	16 00- 18 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6in. & up,...	14 00- 16 00
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## WALNUT.

1st & 2d, 6 in. & up, .....	75 00- 80 00	Rejects.....	45 00- 50 00
		Good culls.....	25 00- 30 00

## WHITE OAK.

1st & 2d, plain, 8in. & up,...	26 00- 28 00	Clear squares, 5 x5 to 8x8,...	80 00
Good common.	18 00- 15 00	1st & 2d quar- tered, 6in. up	40 00- 45 00
Good culls....	9 00- 10 00	6in. up	40 00- 45 00

## RED OAK.

1st & 2d, plain 8in. & up,...	25 00- 28 00	1st & 2d, quar- tered, 6in. up	30 00- 35 00
Com.&good culls	9 00- 12 00	No.2, quarter'd	18 00- 20 00

## POPLAR.

Clear, 5x5 to 8x8, 10 to 16 ft.....	30 00	Good common.	19 00
Good culls....	12 00- 18 00	Squares, 5 and 6 inch.....	26 00- 28 00
1st & 2d, 10 in. and up,.....	26 50- 28 00	7 and 8 inch,	28 00- 30 00

## Philadelphia, Pa.

We are having as good a trade as any time since fall set in. The prices have been rather low, but fairly satisfactory. No woods are selling high, unless quartered white oak is excepted. That is somewhat scarce and is held firm. Red oak and plain white are in a little better request. Birch is being bought to hold. The furniture men are taking hold of this wood, and it promises to be a good seller next season. There is plenty of poplar to be had for all current wants at reasonable prices, and some are buying in anticipation of a rise after the January meeting of the association

## WHITE OAK.

Plain sawed, 1st & 2d, 1in., 8 in. up.....	34 00- 36 00	Quartered, 75 pr cent lsts, 5/8 in.	
1 1/4 to 2 in.	35 00- 37 00	6 in. up.....	37 00- 40 00
2 1/4 to 4 in ...	38 00- 40 00	1 in.....	48 00- 50 00
		1 1/4 to 2 in....	50 00- 52 00
		2 1/4 to 4 in....	52 50- 55 00

## BASSWOOD.

1st and 2d ....	21 00	Com. & Cull..	14 00
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## RED BIRCH.

1st and 2d, cherry inspection.	35 00
1st and 2d, birch inspection.	27 00

## CHERRY.

1sts & 2ds, 1in., 6 in. up.....	40 00- 45 00	Rejects.....	40 00- 45 00
6 in. up.....	38 00- 35 00	Culls.....	16 00- 20 00
1 1/4 to 2 in....	35 00- 30 00		

## CHESTNUT.

1st & 2d, 6 in up,	32 00- 35 00	1 1/4 to 2 in....	35 00- 38 00
Common. ....	18 00	Culls.....	10 00

## Chestnut.

Plain sawed, 1st & 2d, 6 in. up.	30 00- 35 00	2 1/4 to 4 in....	35 00- 40 00
		Quartered.....	46 00- 50 00
1 1/4 to 2 in....	32 00- 37 00	1 1/4 to 3 in....	35 00- 37 00

## RED OAK.

1st & 2d, 5/4 in.		1 1/4 to 2 in ...	25 00- 27 00
10 in. and up.	23 28- 26 00	Common, 1 in.	18 50- 23 00
1 in., 8 in. up.	29 00- 32 00	Culls, 1 in. ....	18 50- 16 00
1 1/4 to 3 in., 10 in. and up.	30 50- 33 00	1 1/4 to 2 in ...	14 50- 17 00
2 1/2 to 4 in., 10 in. and up.	32 00- 35 00	5x5 & 6x6, 10 to 16 ft ....	34 00- 38 00
Clear saps, 5/4 in.	17 00- 19 00	7x7 & 8x8, 10 to 12 in. ....	35 00- 37 00
1 in. ....	23 50- 26 00	9x9 & 10x10, 10 to 12 in. ....	35 00- 37 00

## POPLAR.

1st & 2d, 8in. up	39 50- 45 00	2 1/4 to 4 in ...	38 00- 42 00
1 1/4 to 2 in....	38 00- 38 00	Clear strips....	28 00- 30 00

## HARD MAPLE.

1st and 2d ...	28 00	Common....	18 00
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## Baltimore, Md.

"Nothing new" is the general answer to all inquiries of dealers in hardwoods. Some lumber is evidently being sold, to judge by what is going on in the yards, and I see some considerable stock being unloaded into yard. The export business remains dull and unsatisfactory. Some good poplar and walnut logs are wanted, but not much else.

## PRICES IN CAR LOTS FROM MILLS.

## CHERRY.

1 in., Nos. 1, 2, dry.....	77 50- 80 00	Planks, Nos. 1 and 2, dry...	85 00- 90 00
Culls.....	25 00- 30 00	3 and in. ....	100 00- 120 00

## WALNUT.

Ind., 5/4, good width, 1st and good 2d coffin	80 00- 85 00	Inch 1st and 2ds	85 00- 90 00
Ind., 5/4, good width, 1st & 2d cabinet .....	72 00- 75 00	1 1/4 in. and up.	90 00- 100 00
		Sc tlg, 4x4, 5x5	70 00- 75 00
		Newels, all pri., 6x8 to 10x10,	
		1sts & 2ds....	100 00- 125 00
		Culls.....	25 00- 30 00

## ASH.

Ohio and Ind., white, 1 to 5 in.thk, 8in. up		Pa. and W. Va.	28 00- 30 00
		N. C., 1 to 2 in.	18 00- 22 00
		Balusters, 2 and 12 to 16 ft. ....	22 50- 25 00
		2 1/4 in. ....	22 50- 25 00
		Culls.....	18 00- 21 00

## POPLAR.

5/4 W. Va....	20 00- 22 50	1/4 Ind. & Tenn.	22 50- 25 00
1 in.....	25 00- 27 50	lin.....	28 00- 30 00
Thick.....	27 50- 30 00	1 1/4 in. and up.	30 00- 35 00

## OAK.

W. V. white or red, 1 in....	27 50- 30 00	Culls.....	12 50- 17 50
1 1/2 to 2 in....	31 50- 32 50	Qr. sawed, 1 to 2 in. ....	30 00- 35 00
3 and 4 in....	32 50- 35 00	2 in., 6 in. up,	
		wide.....	48 00 52 00

## EXPORT QUOTATIONS ON CARS.

Oak plank, 5x12 in., 18 to 20 ft. long.....			23 00
Walnut logs, 8 ft. up long, 18 to 30 in. up....	45 00	75 00	
Poplar logs, 12 ft. up long, 28 in. and up....		21 00	
Oak logs, 12 ft. up long, 24 in. and up....	24 00		

## Minneapolis, Minn.

There is little to be said of the lumber trade, as the mills are shut down and a winter quietness is settling down over the town. Some hardwood is still called for and it is divided between furniture, house finish and flooring. Considerable of the latter has been sold this last week to finish up jobs in a hurry. Prices on all staples remain firm and especially so with birch. Stocks of this wood are being picked up wherever found, and sixty days will show little of it in first hands in this section.

Prices for cooper's stock remain about as last reported; staves at \$6 to \$6.50, oak unchanged and oak half barrel \$5.25 to \$5.30. Coiled elm hoops are a little weaker, \$6.85 to \$6.95 being the range. Heading is from  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to  $4\frac{1}{4}$ . The next meeting of the association may make a change of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent one way or the other.

## Poplar.

As the time approaches for the next association meeting, dealers or rather manufacturers appear to be bracing up a little, and prices really seem to be firmer. There is yet a wide and yawning gap between hope and realization; but it may be bridged by the sheer force of natural conditions. The poplar men themselves seem to have become nerveless and invertibrate, and to have entirely lost their grasp on the situation. One Ohio river mill man still declares, and is entitled to belief, that he has not sold a carload of one-inch at less than \$28 or 5, 6 or 8-4 at less than \$30. The association list is given below simply as an object lesson.

Wholesale prices, established by the Poplar Manufacturers Association, in car lots, f. o. b. mill and shipping points on the Ohio river taking the following rates of freight: To New York,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Boston  $28\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Philadelphia,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Baltimore  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Chicago, 11 cents; St. Louis 12 cents; Missouri river,  $20\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Delivered prices are made upon the basis of 2,800 pounds for rough lumber, the weight adopted by the association. Prices below are for lumber in lengths of from 10 to 20 feet.

## ROUGH.

	1st & 2nd.	Select.	Com.	Cull.
$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	20 00	17 00	12 50	9 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	23 00	20 00	14 50	10 00
$\frac{5}{8}$ " "	27 00	23 00	16 50	12 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ " "	29 00	25 00	17 50	12 50
1 "	32 00	28 00	30 00	18 00
$1\frac{1}{4}$ & $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	33 00	29 00	21 00	14 00
$2$ in.	33 00	30 00	21 00	14 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 in.	37 00	25 00	17 00	
4 in.	37 00	25 00	17 00	
Mill Culls, 1 inch.			8 50	
No. 2 Saps.			18 00	

## FLOORING AND SIDING.

$\frac{1}{2}$ in. bevel, 4 to 6 in.....	17 00	15 00	12 50	10 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ " patent or drop.....	32 00	29 00	22 00	16 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ " flooring, d. and m....	38 00	27 00	22 00	16 00
DRESSED ONE OR TWO SIDES.				
$\frac{1}{2}$ in. dressed to $\frac{3}{4}$ .....	24 50	21 50	16 00	11 50
$\frac{3}{4}$ " " ".....	28 50	24 50	18 00	13 50
$\frac{5}{8}$ " " ".....	30 50	26 50	19 00	14 00
1 " " ".....	33 50	29 50	21 50	14 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ " " ".....	34 50	30 50	23 50	15 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ " " ".....	34 50	30 50	23 50	15 50
$2$ " " ".....	34 50	31 50	22 50	15 50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 in....	38 50	....	26 50	....

## COOPERAGE.

The coopers are, to all appearances, in very good spirits just now, as demand is good. Tierces have advanced and all are rushed with orders. The price this week is \$1.30 to \$1.33. Considerable finished work is being shipped outside to meet a sudden demand. Pork barrels are held at about \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$1.15, the latter being the outside figure. There is a prospect that the strike which is on will be settled in a day or two. The men demand 35 cents but will not be likely to get it.

There is no material change in the figures paid for staves, heading or hoops. Prices are fairly firm with plenty of stock offered. It is claimed that there is no great supply in the country, and that prices must advance. Chicago dealers, however, claim that they can lay their hands on all they want at short notice. Flour barrel stock is reported dull by all dealers, nobody wanting any at any price. A party came to town last week to try to sell some, but, it is understood, went home after one day without stopping to look longer and without making any sale. The following prices are as near as can well be obtained:

## Chicago.

## TIGHT BARREL COOPERAGE.

Whisky bbls. #	Pork bbls....\$	80- 82 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 hoop.....	1 25- 1 50	
Lard tierces,	Beef $\frac{1}{4}$ bbls	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -57 $\frac{1}{2}$
city made...	iron bound,	
Pinson made...	Wood "	50- 52
	Pickle bbls....	90- 98

## HOOPS.

Hickory tierce	Oak, per M.....	8 50- 9 50
per M.....	12 00-13 00	
Oak.....	10 00-11 00	Hickory b o x
Hickory, pork,.	8 00- 9 50	straps..... 11 00-12 00

## BUTTER TUB STOCK.

White ash staves	Ash, sq. hdg.,	
per M.....	7 00- 8 00	16 in..... 10 00-11 00
Ash, sq. hdg.,	Ash, sq. hdg.,	
12 in.....	7 50- 9 00	20 in..... 10 00-12 00

## BUTTER TUBS.

60 pounds each	20-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.....	17 to 18
40 pounds.....	17-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.....	18 to 17

## TIGHT BARREL STOCK.

Whisky staves..	30 00-35 00	Whisky, riv'd heading.....	40 00-43 00
Tierce staves, sawed and listed dry....	19 00-20 00	Tierce, square heading.....	27 50-28 00
Pork staves, s'w'd & listed, 17	00-18 50	Pork, square heading.....	17 00-20 00
Tierce staves, bucked, listed 17	00-19 00	Basswood squ're syrup hdg.....	12 00-15 00
Pork staves, b'd and listed....	14 00-15 00	Tierce, circled hdg., per set..	14-14 1/2
Basswood syrup staves.....	15 0-16 00	Pork, circled hdg., per set..	12 00-18 00
Whisky sawed heading.....	37 50-40 50	Bass'd cul'd syr hdg., per set..	13 1/2

## COOPER'S FLAG.

N.Y. state p. ton	50 00	Butt, per ton ..	50 00-60 00
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## CURRENT NOTES.

E. E. Slocum, of Slocum & Beadley, lumber dealers, Loda, Ill., is dead.

Send in your orders for the Chicago amended hardwood inspection rules.

HARDWOOD's bureau of information is at the service of all subscribers and advertisers.

The property of the East Tawas, (Mich.) Stave Co., has been sold on an execution to H. Fox & Co.

The West Tennessee Spoke & Lumber Co. has incorporated at Terre Haute, Ind. Capital stock \$10,000.

The Midway Lumber Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has assigned to F. C. Hey, with nominal assets \$80,000. It is very doubtful if the concern pays a single dollar.

The Knox Lumber Co. has commenced the hardwood lumber and saw mill business at Vincennes, Ind. The company is incorporated, with an authorized capital of \$50,000.

McEvoy & Edwards have started a hardwood lumber commission business at 225 Dearborn street, Chicago. They have no yard and are strictly commission. Both men are well known in Chicago.

The *Tradesman* of Chattanooga, Tenn., is preparing its sixteenth annual, which promises to excell anything it has heretofore attempted in that line. The paper is one of the best read papers of this class in the country.

The *Cosmopolitan* for December, is one of the best numbers of this excellent and popular magazine ever published. Its illustrations are simply perfect. It is setting the pace for all the other magazines of the country.

The *Industrial Southwest* is the name of a new monthly started at Springfield, Mo. Our old friend, William A. Broom, signs his name as proprietor and Paul Roulet is managing editor. HARDWOOD wishes the new paper success.

Science, N. D. C. Hodge's paper, which has been suspended for some months, will resume publication as a weekly after Jan. 1, under the direction of an editorial committee composed of representative men, each in his especial department of science.

Jas. A. Anderson, Dallas, Wis., has sold saw mill to Erickson & Anderson. Dallas is near the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha railroad, with considerable good hardwood in the vicinity. The nearest railroad station is Chetek, Wis., on the C. St. P. M. & O. railroad.

The Grand Rapids, Mich. furniture manufacturers are buying hardwood logs all along the railroads to the north of them, but it is said they are not paying very high prices. The bulk of the logs are brought to the railroads by the farmers, who thus pick up considerable ready cash.

Chestnut lumber is being inquired for by the casket makers and moulding mills. The former want it wide, but the latter take most any width clear of knots. It makes very nice room and picture moulding, whether finished in natural wood, or covered and gilded. For the latter purpose it has no equal.

New York and Boston are usually supposed to handle more foreign and fancy woods than any other cities in the United States; but it is a question if they are not eclipsed before long by Chicago, St. Louis and even Cincinnati. The west is using a very large amount of mahogany, and that amount bids fair to double in the next two years.

Inquiries continue to come in asking the standing of M. J. Becker & Co. After all the free advertising this concern has had in all the Chicago lumber papers, these inquiries cause the editor to imagine the time has come when the grasshopper is a burden. In other words they make him tired. If inquirers have any stock to give away, ship it to M. J. Becker & Co., and send along a check to cover expenses.

R. M. Joiner, of Chase, Mich., has sold his hardwood saw mill to Amos Skinner. There is some very fine timber in the neighborhood of Chase and between there and Reed City, and the railroad facilities are fairly good. Either place ought to be a good location for a maple flooring plant. A. C. Truax of Chase has sold his sawmill to A. Brunson.

There is considerable good walnut in pile in Chicago yards, four concerns holding the bulk of it. Most of this stock is one inch and of fair grade, but there is some good thick stock, and there is still considerable quite wide. Chicago and St. Louis at pres-

ent carry more walnut than all the rest of the country outside of the little town of East Chicago, Ind., where there is more of it sawed than anywhere else in the world.

Since its removal to New Orleans, the *Lumber Trade Journal* has apparently fulfilled all its promises to its constituents. It has certainly improved in many ways, and if the lumbermen of the south do not give the paper all the support it deserves, it will be because they do not recognize a good thing when they see it. The *Journal* has done well in adding W. G. Boorman to its editorial staff. With him as associate and Johnson outside, Brother Wright ought to have it pretty easy.

## WANTED—FOR SALE.

*Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the uniform rate of 15 cents a line for one issue, 25 cents a line for two issues, or 40 cents a line for four issues. Count eight words to a line, and add one line for heading.*

### WANTED.

SITUATION by a first-class lumberman, pine or hardwood; Chicago yard preferred; best of references. Address OWEN, care of Irving Park Lumber Co., Chicago, Station C.

### FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS saw mill in good running order, 50 h. p., small planer, edger, rip saws, etc., in Ohio, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Splendid location for a pine lumber yard in addition; eight miles from any other yard; good town and country. Will sell cheap to go out of business. Address M. J. MORRIS, Lima, Ohio, Box 641.

### WANTED.

TO CONTRACT for the output of some North Carolina pine mills, or to buy North Carolina pine mill interests. Address particulars to CARL GARTNER, Hamburg, Germany.

### COTTONWOOD AND WOOD PULP.

FOR SALE—About 7,000 acres of fertile land, and about 75,000,000 feet of fine timber, mostly cottonwood. Tract is nearly surrounded by a narrow, deep lake, and fronts at one end on Mississippi river, and at the other on a railroad. Will sell timber alone. Nothing better for saw mill for large timber, and wood pulp mill for the small cottonwood trees and saplings. Land in demand by tenants as fast as cleared. Three hundred acres cleared. W. M. A. DAVIS, room 402, 510 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo. 8-3

### POSITION WANTED.

BY an American young man, 37, married, good address, steady, reliable, excellent business training and experience as clerk, book-keeper and paymaster, and "on the road." Highest New England references. Address J. A. HAVENER, Rockport, Maine. 7-1

### FOR SALE.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN. Two friction log turners; one brand new, other only used short time; also a hoisting engine in good order. B. M. DE NEMEGYEI, Caldwell, West Va. 5-4

### WANTED.

POPLAR lumber salesman, one who has a perfect acquaintance with the trade, (especially on rough stock). Write stating salary expected; also what experience and references, to POPLAR SALESMAN, care of HARDWOOD. 5-4

### FOR SALE—TIMBER LAND.

520 acres in Wayne county, Ill., covered with a heavy growth of gum, maple and elm; one mile from railroad and river, down which logs may be floated to mill; cleared land worth from \$35 to \$75 an acre. Cash buyer wanted. Address for particulars, WAYNE, care of HARDWOOD. 9

### WANTED—POSITION.

AS Hardwood Lumber Buyer in Northern Michigan. Experienced from tree to market. Now located in the hardwood belt. Address Box 100, Watervale, Benzie county, Michigan. 9-1

### POSITION WANTED.

A MAN with considerable experience as yard foreman or lumber inspector or manager with the best of references, wants a position in the poplar line. Address M., care of HARDWOOD. 2-4

### WANTED.

SITUATION as buyer, salesman or book-keeper with wholesale lumber concern. Eight years experience. No objection to locality. First class references. Address SOUTH, care of HARDWOOD.

### FOR SALE.

50,000 acres hardwood land in Webster and Randolph counties, W. Va.; cherry, oak, ash, maple, poplar, hickory and some walnut. Purchaser must take at least 20,000 acres. Address WEBSTER, care of HARDWOOD. 9-3

### FOR SALE—WHITE OAK TREES.

ABOUT 6,000 large white oak trees, easily accessible to Norfolk or Louisville; on Norfolk & Western railroad in Tazewell county, Va.; time given good purchasers. Address T. J. DAVIS, Box 896, Cincinnati, Ohio. 5-4

FOR SALE—CYPRESS, PINE AND OAK LAND. SEVERAL GENUINE FLOATING CYPRESS BREAKS that can be logged for 80 cents to \$1 a thousand. Choice tracts of oak, gum, hickory, etc. ARTHUR G. NEWTON, Mer Rouge, La. 2

### POSITIONS WANTED—HELP WANTED.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, HARDWOOD will insert notices of positions wanted or help wanted, not exceeding five lines, one time free.

# LUMBER WANTS AND OFFERS.

Advertisements in this department must be confined strictly to actual wants and offers of lumber, and should, whenever possible, specify kinds, qualities, quantities and prices. Notices will be inserted at the uniform rate of two cents a word, each issue. No single advertisement will be accepted for less than fifty cents.

Coupon books, entitling the holder to the insertion of 500 words, in amounts as desired, may be obtained from the publishers at the rate of one and a half cents a word, or \$7.50 for each book.

**WANTED**—Ten (10) cars of 8-4 lats and 2nds hard maple, 14 and 16 feet long, 6 inch and up wide. Above stock to be at least four months on sticks. Parties having any of this on sticks should address at once, **BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO., 940 Elk street, Buffalo, N. Y.** 10-2

**WANTED**—Two inch hickory, must be good quality. One to five carloads. Address **A. BAKER, Rochester, Ind.**

**FOR SALE**—5,000,000 choice poplar; all grades and thicknesses; standard length; well manufactured and dry. Also red oak, ash, chestnut, cherry and basswood. Hard times prices. **N. B. McCARTY, Buckhannon, W. Va.** 9-8

**WANTED—HIGH GRADE PLAIN AND QUARTERED WHITE OAK, ASH, SYCAMORE, WALNUT, ETC., FOR CASH.** **L. G. MULLER, NO. 1 BROADWAY, N. Y.** 5

**WANTED**—Unlimited quantities of all kinds of hardwood piece stock, kiln dried if possible, from 2 inches and up wide and 18 inches and up long, one inch thick, either planed or rough; also plain oak slats, 49, 55, 62 inches long, 8 inches wide dressed two sides to 3/8-inch. Splendid chance to work up lower grades. Apply for specification. Also logs, planks, boards, squares. Give full particulars of stock on hand, prices and freight rates to New York. Address **P. O. Box 2144, New York City.** 8-4

**WANTED**—A quantity of inch, kiln dried, red oak dimension stock, 3 inches and up wide, 18 to 48 inches long. An admirable order to cut from culs. Quote delivered price. **R. A. HONSBERGER, Binghamton, N. Y.** 7-2

**FOR SALE**—Curly birch. 40,000 feet 4-4, 5,000 5-4; 10,000 6-4, 8,000 8-4 and 3,000 12-4, all lats and 2nds, also 500,000 4-4 to 12-4 lats and 2nds plain red birch, and 50,000 4-4 white. Write for description of stock and prices. **NELLIS, AMOS & SWIFT, Utica, N. Y.** 6-4

**BARGAIN**—If in want of dimension stock in maple, beech, birch, ash, cherry, red oak or basswood, air dried or kiln dried, rough or dressed, cut any size or length from  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$  inch up to 8x8, or from 1 inch wide to 18 inches wide, we can furnish you 500 cars from our Austin, Pa., and Keating Summit, Pa., mills. Send list of sizes wanted and write for price. **BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO., 940 Elk street, Buffalo, N. Y.**

**FOR SALE**—Yellow poplar. We have a large stock, dry, of superior quality in East Tennessee,  $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$  and  $2 \frac{1}{2}$  in all grades which we offer at prices to suit the times. **HOWARD & HENDRICKSON CO., 1526 Masonic Temple, Chicago.** 5

**FOR SALE**—One carload hickory axles.  $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \frac{1}{2}$  and  $4 \times 5 \frac{1}{2}$ , largely the latter, 6 feet 1 inch long. Also 3 cars 1 inch common white oak. **E. A. ENOS & CO., Comersville, Ind.** 5

**FOR SALE**—Export walnut and poplar logs; also walnut lumber and figured woods. **JOHN DELCLISUR & CO., Pennington Gap, Va.** 7

**BARGAIN**—If you can use dimension stock, cut from 1-inch hard maple, we can give you choice stock at a bargain. Send dimensions of stock wanted and we will quote you on same delivered. **THE OVAL WOOD DISH CO., Traverse City, Mich.** 4-3

**WANTED**—Orders for kiln-dried oak and poplar dimension stock, and clear face poplar strips worked to order. **THE ALTON LUMBER & COAL CO., Buckhannon, W. Va.** 8-4

**FOR SALE**—In exchange for good white or red oak, ash, hickory, or poplar, \$600 equity in two Chicago suburban lots 20 by 182 feet each. Small mortgage for balance on easy terms. Address **HOUSE-LOTS, care of HARDWOOD.** 9-3

**BUYERS**—When in need of oak, plain or quarter sawed, white or red, ash, gum, poplar, elm, hickory, pecan, cottonwood, cypress, sycamore or chestnut, write the Secretary of the Cairo Hardwood Lumber Exchange and your wants will be posted in the Exchange rooms. **FRANK L. HILL, Secretary, Cairo, Ill.** 6-6

**FOR SALE**—How much No. 1 gum flooring, dressed, will you deliver in Chicago, for \$650 equity in two good lots in growing part of city? Address **SUBURB, care of HARDWOOD.** 9-5

**FOR SALE**—300,000 feet 1-inch seasoned poplar strips, 3 to 7 inches wide, one-half one face and one-half two faces clear. Largely 16 feet, balance 12 and 14 feet. Now at the Gauley mill. Write us. **PRICE & HART, selling agents, 18 Broadway, N. Y.**

**WANTED—FOR CASH, ALL GRADES OF** hardwood. Mill men having dry stocks of poplar, ash, oak, chestnut, cherry, walnut, maple, gum, cottonwood, basswood, hickory, birch, sycamore, elm and cypress, will please send us lists of stock for sale. Name your freight rates to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and describe the kind of lumber for sale by stating thicknesses, range of widths, lengths, grades and lowest prices f. o. b. cars shipping point. Can send inspector for five cars or more. **YOUNG & KEELER COMPANY, 65 South Street, N. Y. City.**

**WANTED**—Car lots and up 1 to 4-inch poplar, hickory and ash plank, good hickory axles, 1 to 2 inch quarter sawed white oak, cypress, basswood, birch and good walnut; we offer spot cash and quick returns. **GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO., Chicago.**

**FOR SALE**—We are now in market to fill promptly orders of any size for birch, plain or quarter sawed, maple, cherry or ash, at our Austin, Pa., mill. We have the finest timber in the country and every facility for manufacturing it properly. We can suit anybody. **BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO., Buffalo, N. Y.**

*Ash, Basswood, Birch,  
Cottonwood, Cherry,  
Elm, Gum, Hickory,  
Maple, Walnut,  
Oak, Plain & Quartered.*

**I. WITKOWSKI,**  
**Lumber Mnfr. and Dealer,**  
**IMPORTER AND EXPORTER.**  
Room 20, 161 Randolph St., CHICAGO.  
Telephone, Main, 1020.

*Puget Sound Cedar,  
Douglas Fir,  
Spruce,  
Timber, Lumber and  
Shingles.*

MARKT & CO., LTD.

HAMBURG, Germany,  
5 Pickhuben.

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LONDON, England,  
3 New Zealand Ave., Barbican.

Consignments Solicited of

**Staves, Poplar, Oak and Ash Lumber.**

CABINET WOODS IN GENERAL.

Liberal cash advances made through our New York correspondents.

**LOG HAMMERS, Steel Letters and Figures, Steel Name Stamps, Checks, Burning Brads, Punches and Dies, Novelties and Patented articles manufactured by special contract.**



**E. KONIGSLOW,**  
10 & 12 Seneca St.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.



**AGENTS** LADIES OR GENTS \$75 A WEEK.  
At home, using or selling **Gray Plater**, or collecting goods for us to plate. We do all kinds of plating at our works, manufacture the materials and outfit, and teach the art. We sell the only complete outfit, including lathe, wheels, tools and materials for polishing, preparing, plating and finishing **Gray** Circulators and prime tools. **Gray & Co., Plating Works, Dept't 4, Columbus, Ohio.**

**PARKERSBURG MILL CO.,**

Manufacturers and  
Wholesalers of

**Yellow Poplar  
Lumber,**

PARKERSBURG,  
W. VA.

**Lath, Box Shooks,  
Mouldings and Dimension,  
Flooring, Siding and Ceiling.**

**Oak Lumber and  
Dimension Stock.**

**Brush Handles and Blocks.**

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# Price & Hart,

### **Wholesale and Commission Dealers,**

# **Yellow Poplar and Hardwoods**

### For Domestic and Export Trade,

18 Broadway, New York.

## We Handle the Entire Product of

## The Gauley Company,

**Capacity 100,000 Feet Daily.** **Camden-on-Gauley, West Virginia.**  
**Lumberman's and A. B. C. Codes Used.**

# A. M. Stevens Lumber Co., — DYERSBURG, TENN.

## WE MAKE

# Cottonwood

## **SIDING, CEILING, FLOORING AND INSIDE FINISH.**

**Cottonwood is the best lumber in the market to take and hold  
paint, stain and varnish.**

#### Also Manufacture Largely—

## White and Red Oak,

## ASH AND RED GUM LUMBER.

## Good Grades.

## **Prompt Shipments.**

A. K. HOLLOWELL, Pres't.  
WM. M. DICKERSON, Sup't.

W. S. WICKARD, Sec'y & Treas  
L. P. HOLLOWELL, Ass't Sec'y.

# INDIANA LUMBER & VENEER CO.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Works, Cor. 15th St. and L. E. & W. Ry.

## Veneer Sawed Quartered Oak, Hardwood Lumber.

We make a specialty of **Choicely Figured, Veneer, Sawed Indiana White Oak.** We also manufacture sawed veneers from all native woods.

*Band Sawed Lumber of every Description.*

OAK,  
CHERRY,  
SYCAMORE,

ASH,  
WALNUT,  
POPLAR,

BIRCH,  
MAPLE,  
COTTONWOOD.

**CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.**

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# PARKERSBURG MILL CO.,

Manufacturers and  
Wholesalers of \_\_\_\_\_

## Yellow Poplar Lumber,

PARKERSBURG,  
W. VA.

Lath, Box Shooks,  
Mouldings and Dimension,  
Flooring, Siding and Ceiling.

## Oak Lumber and Dimension Stock.

**Brush Handles and Blocks.**

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FOSTER JONES, Secretary

JOHN STEPHENS, Gen. Mgr.

EDGAR JONES, President.

**RODES-JUNK LUMBER COMPANY,**  
Incorporated,

**TATEVILLE, KY.,**

**Yellow Poplar,**

**CUMBERLAND RIVER STOCK,**

**Ash, Red Cedar, Yellow Pine, Hemlock,  
Walnut and Chestnut.**

We can always ship choice, dry, band-sawed 5-8, 3-4 and 4-4 soft yellow poplar—the kind you will like to make a second order for. Correspondence especially desired with close and careful buyers.

Chas. F. Luehrmann,  
President,

Established  
1875.

Incorporated  
1890.

Geo. E. W. Luehrmann,  
Sec'y and Treas.

*CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY,*  
**HARDWOOD**

**Lumber Dealers.**

We manufacture 6,000,000 feet of Cottonwood annually, and carry in stock several million feet of well assorted and seasoned hardwood lumber and wagon stock in our St. Louis yards for prompt shipments.

**Cottonwood Shipped Direct from Mill.**

**Yards, near Iron Mountain Freight Depot. Office, 148 Carroll St., ST. LOUIS, MO.**

**Meiklejohn & Hatten,**



**Hardwood**

**Lumber.**



**MANAWA, WISCONSIN.**

**EDWARDS & DAY,**                   

**LEXINGTON, KY.,**

**POPLAR and OAK**

**At Wholesale.**

**Poplar either Rough or Dressed.**

**An Assorted Stock in all Grades  
And Thicknesses.**                   

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**ASKINS & DIRCKS LUMBER CO.,**

**UNION CITY, TENN.**

**Hardwood Lumber.**

**BAND SAWED, EQUALIZED AND DRY.**

**WE OFFER**                   

350,000 feet 1 inch **POPLAR**, all grades.

100,000 " 18 to 18 inch **POPLAR BOX BOARDS**, 1st, 2d and Sap.

80,000 "  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch **POPLAR**, 1st and 2d.

50,000 " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 inch **POPLAR**, all grades.

100,000 " 1 inch **PLAIN SAWED RED AND WHITE OAK**, 1st and 2d.

40,000 " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 inch **PLAIN SAWED RED AND WHITE OAK**, 1st, 2d and Common.

50,000 " 1 inch **QUARTER SAWED RED AND WHITE OAK**, 1st and 2d.

20,000 " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 inch **QUARTER RED AND WHITE OAK**, 1st, 2d and Common.

30,000 " 1 inch to 4 inch **ASH**, mostly 4 inch, 1st, 2d and Common.

2 Car loads 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inch **SQUARES**, 28 to 32 inches long, in **POPLAR, OAK AND ASH**.

2 Car loads 1 inch **SHORT DIMENSION, POPLAR, PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH**.

**Correspondence with Good Buyers Desired.**

FOSTER JONES, Secretary

JOHN STEPHENS, Gen. Man.

EDGAR JONES, President.

**RODES-JUNK LUMBER COMPANY,**  
Incorporated,

TATEVILLE, KY.,

**Yellow Poplar,**

CUMBERLAND RIVER STOCK,

**Ash, Red Cedar, Yellow Pine, Hemlock,  
Walnut and Chestnut.**

We can always ship choice, dry, band-sawed 5-8, 3-4 and 4-4 soft yellow poplar—the kind you will like to make a second order for. Correspondence especially desired with close and careful buyers.

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Chas. F. Luehrmann, President,	Established 1875.	Incorporated 1890.	Geo. E. W. Luehrmann, Sec'y and Treas.
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CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY,  
HARDWOOD

**Lumber Dealers.**

We manufacture 6,000,000 feet of Cottonwood annually, and carry in stock several million feet of well assorted and seasoned hardwood lumber and wagon stock in our St. Louis yards for prompt shipments.

**Cottonwood Shipped Direct from Mill.**

Yards, near Iron Mountain Freight Depot. Office, 148 Carroll St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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# C. E. LLOYD, Jr.,

408 Hale Building, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## HARDWOODS

Correspondence solicited from Mills having  
good hardwood lumber to offer. . . .

## Car and Track Oak Wanted.

I am in market for a quantity of such stock.  
Write me what you can offer.

## FRANK B. STONE,

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS, RAILWAY AND BRIDGE STOCK.

17-21 QUINCY STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

## SAXTON & CO.,

Knoxville, Tenn.

Exporters and Dealers in Hardwood  
Lumber and Logs.

Cable Address  
"Sevier"

A. B. C., Zebra and Lum-  
berman's codes used.

Wide Quartered Oak, Walnut, Poplar  
Panels, etc. Always in the market  
for choice stock.

## Malcolm Carswell & Co.

11 Bothwell Street,

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Consignments realized for exporters. Specially good trade in Walnut and  
Poplar Logs. Correspondence invited.

TIMBER  
BROKERS.

J. F. BENNETT,  
PRESIDENT.

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**Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers.**

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**ASH, POPLAR, COTTONWOOD, Etc,**

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**Hardwood Lumber.**

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**SPECIALTY: Quarter Sawed Indiana White OAK.**

We solicit orders from the trade in all parts of the country for direct shipment. Prompt answers to all inquiries.

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## A HARDWOOD DIRECTORY.

HARDWOOD, at the request of many readers, has undertaken to compile and print in its pages a directory of the trade, covering, first, the wholesale dealers, and, second, the mills cutting hardwood for shipment in the states where it is chiefly produced. Publication will begin as soon as any portion can be completed, probably early in the spring, a part being given in one issue each month. If possible, the directory of dealers will be first printed, the mill directory following, arranged by states, of which one or more will be given at a time, as may be convenient. *It is desired to include only those who are handling hardwoods at wholesale and mill men cutting such stock for market.* Custom mills, sawing wholly for local trade, will be omitted. Of the operators mentioned, particulars will be given of those only from whom satisfactory reports can be obtained, the aim being not so much to make a complete directory as one that shall be reliable as far as it goes. An effort will be made to include everybody entitled to a place, but no one can rely upon being there because he is reported in any other directory or list of any kind, as no name will be printed unless other information regarding it is on file in this office. Direct reports are preferred, and it is hoped that none will neglect to make them. It is the intention to establish the directory as a permanent feature of the paper, and when completed its republication, carefully revised, will be immediately begun. Dealers everywhere are requested to fill up and mail to this office the blank below. For the present the directory of saw mills will be confined to the states of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wisconsin, and reports are desired only from mill men in that district.

Detach this leaf entire, fill up the proper blanks and mail direct to HARDWOOD. Write plainly, and be sure to give all the information asked for.

**Special Notice.** Where the publishers have reason to believe that a concern is in the hardwood business at a certain location, but can obtain no reply to requests for information, the name will be printed with a star (\*) prefixed, and an explanation, substantially as follows, given in a head or foot note:

\* A star before a name indicates that the concern so marked is believed to be in business at the point stated, but that no response has been made by it to repeated requests for a report, and that no satisfactory information has been received regarding it from secondary sources. Such names are given in the present edition pending further investigation, and subject to the possibility that the parties have failed, moved or retired from business.

### Blank for Dealer.

Name .....

Office Address,.....

Yard Location .....

City,..... State,.....

Yard, Commission or Car-Load Dealer,.....

Wholesale, Retail or Export?.....

Do you operate a planing mill?..... Dry kiln? .....

Kinds of Lumber Handled,.....

Specialty.....

( State whether native or foreign woods, or both, and principal varieties dealt in. )

See next page for saw mill blank.

For explanation see preceding page.]

**Blank for Saw Mill.**

Name,.....

Post-Office,..... State,.....

Shipping point,.....

Kind of mill, stationary or portable?.....

Circular or band?..... Daily capacity,..... feet.

Do you operate a planing mill?..... Dry kiln?.....

Kinds of lumber sawed,.....

..... Specialty.....

(Don't fill out above by saying "all kinds." Give each variety cut, and in the order of the quantity produced beginning with that of which you saw most. If you make a specialty of anything, please indicate it above.)

## Are You a Reader of HARDWOOD?

If you are not, we want to call your attention to the merits of what many of its readers say is the best lumber paper published. The modesty of the publishers will not permit them to go so far as this, but they are free to claim that it is the best paper for hardwood men. Its original articles, many of them from the pens of lumbermen, scientists and writers of national reputation, its carefully prepared markets, crisp editorials and last—possibly least—its handy, attractive form, constitute an array of merits that ought to tempt a \$2 check from everybody who is interested in hardwood lumber. The paper has made a host of friends already; it is proud of them, and appreciative of the cordial reception it has met. But so long as there is a man in the business whose name is not enrolled on its books, how can it be satisfied? Therefore, when you have filled up the blank above or on the other side of this leaf, kindly consider (in case you are not already a subscriber) if you do not wish to fill up the one below also. It will make no difference with the appearance of your name in the directory whether you do so or not, but such evidence of your approbation and good will the publishers cannot fail to regard with the highest appreciation.

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Inclosed find..... for Two Dollars, for which please enter the name below upon your subscription list, marking the same paid or one year.

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Post-Office.....

State.....

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**OAK** in a forest almost as broad as the state.

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The "Timber Trades Journal" circulates in all European countries, the British colonies, America, etc., etc., and is a very valuable medium of publicity for all buyers and sellers of hardwoods.

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These important elements, combined with other special inducements, commend the territory to the favorable consideration of every manufacturer.

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The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, July 31, 1894, said; "The weather has been excruciatingly warm today, the thermometer going very near to 90 in the shade." Think of this in comparison with the hot weather that was prevalent in the north during the same summer.

During the past year a number of northern manufacturers of hardwood have gone south, and are doing well. There is room for more, and in many places substantial inducements will be given to sound industries.

## DO YOU WANT A LOCATION

in this favored part of the country, where, in addition to

## TEMPERATE WEATHER

nearly all kinds of hardwood can be found in abundance, and where strikes or bank failures are almost unknown? If so, write to the undersigned for a copy of the pamphlet issued by the Illinois Central Railroad Co., entitled "100 Cities and Towns Wanting Industries," calling attention to the advantages for business purposes of a great many locations on the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads. GEO. C. POWER, Industrial Commissioner I. C. R. R., Central Station. Chicago.

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# Hardwood

Vol. VI

No. 11

Dec. 25, 1894.

## CONTENTS

SOME UNFAMILIAR WOODS OF THE UNITED STATES, . . . . .	O. S. Whitmore	399
A TENNESSEE OPINION, . . . . .	S. D. Albright.	400
PILING AND HANDLING LUMBER, . . . . .		400
THE VERDIER CONCESSION, . . . . .		401
THE WILD CHERRY IN THE WEST, . . . . .		402
THE ENGLISH MARKET, . . . . .		403
THE NATIONAL WHOLESALERS' ASSOCIATION, . . . . .		403
THE HARDWOOD EXPORTERS, . . . . .		403
EDITORIAL NOTES, . . . . .		404
WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH POPLAR? . . . . .		406
A COMPLIMENT TO HARDWOOD, . . . . .		406
POPLAR CONDITIONS, . . . . .		406
UNIFORM INSPECTION, . . . . .		406
SEASON CONTRACTS, . . . . .		407
DISHONEST RETAILERS, . . . . .		407
A CONGRESSMAN ON TIMBER SHARKS, . . . . .		408
PERSONAL, . . . . .		409
CURRENT NOTES, . . . . .		409-417
THE HARDWOOD MARKETS — In General, . . . . .		410
Chicago, . . . . .		411
New York City, . . . . .		412
Philadelphia, . . . . .		413
St. Louis, . . . . .		413
Boston, . . . . .		414
Buffalo, . . . . .		415
Baltimore, . . . . .		415
Poplar, . . . . .		416
COOPERAGE, . . . . .		416

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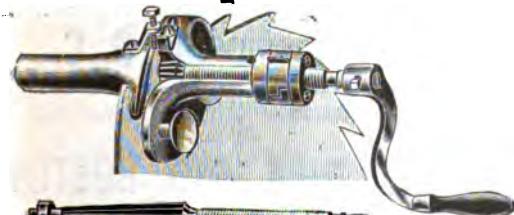


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With the view of calling attention to the natural advantages of its territory and for the ready reference by manufacturers contemplating locating plants, a new report showing the districts where the different kinds of hard-wood abounds has been compiled by the **Industrial Department** of the **CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY**. Copies of the same can be had on application.

The hardwoods on the line consist of the following and run in the following order, from Red Oak, the most plentiful, to Cherry, scarce: 1. Red Oak. 2. Birch. 3. Basswood. 4. Maple. 5. Elm. 6. White Oak. 7. Black Ash. 8. White Ash. 9. Butternut. 10. Beech. 11. Hickory. 12. Cherry.

The trend of manufacturing is westward, and among all manufacturers there is a latent feeling that the west as a territory for the manufacture of goods presents features unexcelled by any other section in the union. The eight states traversed by the 6,150 miles of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway's tracks (Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota), possess in addition to the advantages of raw material and proximity to markets, that which is the prime factor in the industrial success of a territory — a people who form one live and thriving community of business men in whose midst it is safe and profitable to settle.

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RAVENSWOOD, ILL.



**Polished Hardwood Flooring****Bored for Blind-Nailing****End Tongued and Grooved****Absolutely No Waste in Laying**

We make a specialty of maple, producing the most perfect article that can be made with the finest machinery and most skillful labor, while late improvements place our stock ahead of anything in the market. Our trade now extends everywhere that hardwood flooring is sold, and covers every variety in use. We solicit correspondence with dealers and large consumers, neither of whom can fail to be interested in our products.

**T. Wilce & Co., Chicago.****Office, Yards and Planing-Mills, Throop and Twenty-Second Streets.****Woodworking Factories**

Should be located convenient to the raw material, and at the same time where excellent facilities are afforded for the transportation of the manufactured product. Along the line of the

**Baltimore & Ohio Railroad**

these advantages are found. The supply of timber is inexhaustible; the markets of the East, West, North and South are quickly and cheaply reached.

These important elements, combined with other special inducements, commend the territory to the favorable consideration of every manufacturer.

The undersigned will be pleased to confer or correspond with persons or firms interested. Pamphlets describing the country sent free by

M. V. RICHARDS,

Land and Immigration Agent B. & O. R. R. Co.,  
BALTIMORE MD.

**Is the South Hot?**

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, July 31, 1894, said; "The weather has been excruciatingly warm today, the thermometer going very near to 90 in the shade." Think of this in comparison with the hot weather that was prevalent in the north during the same summer.

During the past year a number of northern manufacturers of hardwood have gone south, and are doing well. There is room for more, and in many places substantial inducements will be given to sound industries.

**DO YOU WANT A LOCATION**

in this favored part of the country, where, in addition to

**TEMPERATE WEATHER**

nearly all kinds of hardwood can be found in abundance, and where strikes or bank failures are almost unknown? If so, write to the undersigned for a copy of the pamphlet issued by the Illinois Central Railroad Co., entitled "100 Cities and Towns Wanting Industries," calling attention to the advantages for business purposes of a great many locations on the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads. GEO. C. POWER, Industrial Commissioner I. C. R. R. Central Station. Chicago.

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# BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.,

**Manufacturers  
and Wholesalers,**

**Main Yard and Office, 940 Elk St., Buffalo, N. Y.**

## SAW MILLS

**Austin, Pa.,  
Keating Summit, Pa.,**

**Producing 23,000,000 Feet Annually**

**Of Maple, Cherry, Birch,  
Beech, Red Oak, White Ash,  
Soft Elm and Basswood.**

**Present Stock,**

**6,000,000 AT  
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**15,000,000 Feet, Largely Dry.**

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**Austin and Keating Summit, Pa.,  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
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**4,000,000 AT  
KEATING SUMMIT.**

We have 5,000,000 feet of selected hardwoods, of all varieties, in our Buffalo yards, and from this and our mill stocks we are prepared to fill orders for anything, in any quantity, at any time, promptly, guaranteeing satisfaction. We are after the business of good buyers — those who know what they want and what it is worth, who buy close and pay their bills. Such trade as this, whether among dealers or wholesale consumers, we can always interest. Outside the woods mentioned above, we are still in market as buyers, and shall be glad to receive offers of desirable stock.

**REPRESENTED BY:** **C. O. Shepherd, Continental Hotel, New York City.**  
**W. R. Butler, Newburyport, Mass. (New England.)**  
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**We Invite Your Correspondence.**

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